The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,017.

FOREIGN.

Theirs' Power to be Prolonged.

The German Heir Apparent Visits England.

German Complaints Against the French Press, Etc.

ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Case.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, July 6.—The jury in the Tichborne case privately informed the judge that they were convinced that plaintiff was an impostor, and that they were ready to give a verdict to that effect without hearing a single witness for the defence. The judge refused to give his consent, and the trial will proceed.

English Capitalists and Mexican Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Late foreign advices state that the English holders of Mexican bonds have issued a protest against the mortgage of a part of the revenues of the republic, which the Mexican Railway Company offers as security for the loan of $5,900,000, which it is raising in England. The bondholders aver that they have a prior claim.

Movements of Royalty.

LONDON, July 6.—It is said that Napoleon will soon leave England for Geneva, and Eugenie will simultaneously pay a visit to her mother in Spain.

The Prince Imperial, Frederick William, of Germany, is expected in London to-night.

Successful Negotiation of Our New Bonds.

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Richardson, who is in London, reports complete success in his negotiations for the sale of the new American five per cent. bonds.

A Filial Visit.

LONDON, July 6.—Frederick William, crown prince of Prussia and prince imperial of Germany, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived in London this evening, and was received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Crown Prince brings with him the order of the Black Eagle, which he will confer on Count Bernstoff, German ambassador to the Court of St. James.

FRANCE.

Rebuilding Monuments—De Joinville for the Republic.

PARIS, July 6.—A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris for the purpose of rebuilding the monuments destroyed during the siege.

Jules Ducals, who became a traitor from the Communists to the Versaillists, has been accorded the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Marshal MacMahon has been reinstated in the command of Versailles.

Duke De Nemours and M. Shneider, formerly of the Corps Legislatif, are in Paris.

An election is to be held on Sunday next to fill vacancies in the Assembly where one person has been chosen by different constituencies.

Prince de Joinville, having declared for the Republic, will undoubtedly succeed in the Department of La Manche.

Gen. Von Manteuffel and staff have paid a visit of ceremony to Thiers. The General subsequently dined with the President.

The Army Vote.

PARIS, July 6.—The details of the army vote are coming in. The garrison of Lille gave seven hundred, and only ten of those were for the Legitimists. The city of Calias gave 3,113 Republicans, against 800 monarchial votes. In various other places, which have been heard from, the Republicans are in the ascendant.

The State of Siege in Paris.

PARIS, July 6.—The Republican press are annoyed by the continuance of the state of siege in Paris, which they declare needless and oppressive.

Thiers' Power to be Prolonged.

It is said that the first act of the Assembly, as soon as the newly-elected deputies have taken their seats, will be to prolong the power of Thiers as chief executive of the nation for two years.

McMahon and the Army.

The proposition is mooted of entrusting to Marshal McMahon the command of the entire army, in order to give greater unity to the force, which will soon amount to 300,000 men.

The Order of the Trial of the Rebels.

The court martial for the trial of Communists now under arrest, will take up the cases in the following order: first, members of the Central Committee; then persons who have usurped public functions, and, last, those generally comprised in the insurrection.

Rossell

will be tried before a special tribunal.

AUSTRIA.

The Fourth in Vienna—Von Beust on the United States.

VIENNA, July 5.—Mr. Jay gave a grand dinner on the Fourth. All the ambassadors at court were present. Von Beust proposed the health of President Grant, who, he said, was the chief of the great republic, whose soldiers had conquered union, and whose swords were now turned to olive branches. Mr. Jay expressed the opinion that the Anglo-American treaty would prevent wars hereafter by the establishment of an international court of arbitration. Von Beust, in reply, doubted the ability of any power to restrain the natural quarrelsomeness of mankind, and said hitherto the mediations had only been tolerated, and arbitration rejected. Von Beust expressed his sincere belief that the United States were friendly toward all powers, and concluded by drinking to the long life and prosperity of the great republic. Speeches were made by other prominent personages, in all of which the most friendly sentiments were expressed.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Recovering.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William has nearly recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 6—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for account. Bonds, coupons '62, 91¼; old '65, 91¼; 67s, 93½; 10-40s 89⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £114,000. Linseed oil £33.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—U. S. coupons of 1862 96⅞.

PARIS, July 6.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling uplands 9d; middling Orleans 9⅛@9¼d; sales to-day of 18,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California 11s 8d; spring 10s 4d@10s 6d. Cheese 56s. Petroleum, spirits 10d.

CHICAGO.

A MAN MURDERS HIS FATHER AND SISTER.

CHICAGO, July 6.—About one week since Edward Titcomb, residing at Marysville, while engaged in a violent controversy with his father about some hay, drew his revolver and discharged the contents of three barrels into the abdomen of the old gentleman. He then seized an ax and struck his sister, who was standing near, a fearful blow, inflicting a dangerous wound. Neither will probably survive. Titcomb was at once arrested, and it was only by the greatest efforts of the sheriff that he was saved from lynching by the infuriated neighbors.

SHOT THE DAY BEFORE HER WEDDING.

On Friday evening last, Miss R. M. Wilkeson, a highly respected young lady, accidentally shot herself with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. Mr. Bohannan, of St. Louis, a young gentleman to whom she was to be married on the following day, arrived at her home. At her request, he opened his trunk to show his wedding suit. He passed out several articles for inspection, and finally drew out a revolver, which she also wished to examine. While doing so, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering between the ribs and proceeding downward into the stomach. She lingered in great anguish for a few hours, when she expired. Her affianced husband has been rendered partially insane by the sad occurrence, and he is continually watched by friends, fearing that he will inflict personal injury upon himself.

ACCIDENT TO ST. ANTHONY FALLS TUNNEL.

Another serious leak has occurred at the tunnel, St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota. On Sunday water was discovered coming through the tunnel, and on Tuesday an immense volume of water commenced pouring through. A large number of workmen were at once set to work constructing a dam to cut off the water, which was thus directed to the main channel of the Mississippi. Cutting off the water has compelled the mills to suspend.

ARRESTING COUNTERFEITERS AND THEIR PALS.

Government detectives, who have recently discovered the gang of makers and circulators of counterfeit money in Wisconsin, with their headquarters at Monroe, continue to make arrests. Yesterday they arrested a judge and two hotel-keepers, of Monroe, and a farmer. Thus far about a dozen of the gang have been arrested and the detectives are still at work.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A STORM.

A severe storm, accompanied by lightning and high winds, swept over Omaha and vicinity last evening. At Lone Tree, Nebraska, a house, with four persons inside, was struck by lightning, and all the inmates killed. On the Fremont and Blair Railroad a train of cars was lifted from the track by the wind and landed twenty feet from the rails. A son, aged two years, of John McCleary, of West Point, was instantly killed, and fifteen other persons were more or less hurt. The mail agent was probably fatally injured.

Shooting in Sleep—Musical Secession.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Horace P. Robinson, a Third-street banker, was seriously wounded this morning, by a pistol-shot, fired by his friend, Harry W. Bartol. The two friends were sleeping together at the residence of the latter, Bartol having the pistol by his side. It is supposed that, dreaming of burglars, he arose and fired the shot in his sleep. At an ante-mortem examination Robinson exonerated his friend from any murderous design.

The Young Maennerchor of this city has resolved to dissolve its connection with the Northeastern Saengerbund.

Gerolt.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Baron Gerolt and family sailed yesterday in the steamer Berlin for Europe.

NEW YORK.

THE FOSTER MURDER CASE.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Foster by Judge Pratt of Brooklyn. The writ of error is made returnable on the 6th of November. Gov. Hoffman, on the application of Judge Stuart, has appointed next Monday to hear prayer and argument for the commutation of Foster's sentence from death to imprisonment for life. In case the Governor decides to commute the sentence, all further legal proceedings will be at once suspended.

SUICIDE OF A SPECULATOR.

John M. Dow, of Thirty fourth street, formerly of Augusta, Ga., and worth at one time nearly a million of dollars, most of which has been lost in speculation in this city, committed suicide in Madison square last night by taking a dose of laudanum.

EFFORT TO SAVE A CUBAN GENERAL.

President Grant gave a favorable hearing to the petition presented him yesterday by a number of ex-army officers, asking the intercession of this Government to save the life of the Cuban General Cavado, and referred the matter to the Department of State for consideration and action.

GEN. M'CLELLAN TO BUILD A NEW PIER.

The dock commissioners this evening decided to begin at once constructing a new pier, 500 feet long by 60 wide, at the foot of Fifty-seventh street, East river. The work will be under the supervision of General McClellan, and will be the first pier under the new system.

EMIGRATION RETURN.

The returns to the Emigration Commissioner to-day gave the number of alien passengers arrived to July 6th at 116,211. To the same date last year, 139,855.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 6—P. M.

The Gold market is weaker owing to the decline in foreign exchange, closing at 113¾@113⅞. From 1 to 2 per cent. was paid for carrying this morning, and from 1 to 3 percent. for use this afternoon.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $55,000,000.

The award at the Treasury sale was for $1,000,000 gold at 113 39-100.

The decline in gold and sales to realize the recent sharp advance in prices resulted in a lower market for Government bonds.

The Stock market was active and buoyant, except for Rock Island. It was reported to-day that the Southwestern railroad will be consolidated with the Rock Island, which will have a tendency to depress the latter, and may momentarily cause a decline in the remainder of the list. Lake Shore has been the strongest and Rock Island the weakest. The market closed steady.

Money market easy at 3 per cent.

State securities are dull but strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	115⅝
Coupons of '62	114⅞
Coupons of '64	114⅜
Coupons of '65	114⅜
Do new	113
Coupons of '67	113⅛
Coupons of '68	113⅜
Ten-forties	112⅛
Currency 6's	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95⅛	Old Virg'a	64⅛
Old Tenn	72	Old N. Car	46
New Tenn	71⅛	New N. Car	27
New Virg'a	72⅛		

STOCKS.

Canton	78½	Rock Island	108⅛
Western U. Tel	58⅛	N. J. Cent'l	111
Quicksilver	11⅛	St. Paul	60⅛
Mariposa	5⅛	Do preferred	82
Do preferred	5⅛	Tol. & Wabash	69⅛
Adams Express	80	Do preferred	81
Wells & Fargo	56	Ft. Wayne	98⅛
Amer. Express	53	Terre Haute	23
U. S. Express	56⅛	Do preferred	56
Pacific Mail	56⅛	Chi. & Alton	124⅛
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	97	Do preferred	123
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	92	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜
Erie	27⅜	C. C. and C.	95⅜
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	152
Harlem	125⅛	Lake Shore	110
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C.	19⅛
Reading	111⅛	Ill. Cent.	135⅛
Mich. Cent'l	119	Union Pacific	31⅛
Pittsburg	117⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	99⅛
Northwestern	73⅛	Union Pac. bonds	89
Do preferred	91⅛		

BASE BALL.

The Forest Citys of Cleveland, and the Mutuals of New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Forest Citys of Cleveland played their last game for the championship on their Eastern tour, this season, on the Union grounds, Williamsburg, to-day defeating the Mutuals six to five.

The game began with the Clevelanders at the bat. Both clubs drew blanks in the first inning. In the second inning, after the Mutuals had whitewashed their opponents they scored a run by a fielding error, and the third inning—blanks for both. In the fourth inning the Forest Citys began to bat with effect and scored one. In the next two innings the Clevelanders scored singles by errors of the Mutual's fielders, and the game stood 3 to 4, in their favor. The Mutual's betting friends looked blue, having backed their favorites heavily, thinking them sure to win. In the seventh inning the Clevelanders scored 1, and by important errors the Mutuals gained 2. In the eighth inning both drew blanks. In the ninth inning the rain began to fall, but the umpire, contrary to the rules, did not suspend the game. The Forest Citys, by fielding errors, added two. The Mutuals went to the bat for the last time amid great excitement. By two good hits they scored one, and by waiting for good balls the Mutuals filled, when called balls gave them another. All the bases were occupied when the last batsman was finally caught out by White.

The Clevelanders played a splendid fielding game, and superior playing gained the victory.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	6
Mutuals	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5

The Weather Report.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 7:30 P. M., 1871.

The area of low pressure, which was, on Wednesday evening, in Iowa, has moved over Lake Michigan, and now covers Lake Huron. Threatening weather, with light rains, has accompanied the advance, and now prevails in New York and Pennsylvania. The barometer has varied somewhat on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and continues highest from North Carolina. Fresh winds from the south, with rain, are reported this afternoon from Georgia and Alabama, and clearing up weather from Kentucky to Lake Superior and westward. The barometer had fallen quite rapidly in the Middle and Eastern States since morning, with southeasterly winds.

Probabilities—Southeasterly winds will probably continue in the Southern and Gulf States, with northwesterly winds in the interior Friday afternoon. The barometer will probably continue to fall to-night in New York, with brisk southeasterly winds on the East Atlantic coast for a short time, with threatening and rainy weather, clearing away on Friday. Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable on Friday west of Michigan and Tennessee, and brisk southwestern winds for to-night on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

CINCINNATI.

CHANGE OF VENUE—DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Judge Pope, of the Warren Common Pleas Court, to-day, granted the motion for a change of venue to Montgomery county in the case of Thos. McGehan, recently tried at Lebanon for the murder of Thos. Meyers at Hamilton.

Martin Devise, molder, jumped into the river from a ferry-boat and was drowned. He is supposed to have been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

James Henry Stanfor, plasterer, was also drowned in the Ohio river. Strong drink is supposed to be the cause.

THE MEXICAN CALDRON.

Result of the Elections—Mining Revival—Railroads—Terrible Disaster.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, via HAVANA, July 6.—Trustworthy information received here is to the effect that Juarez has a majority over Lerdo and Diaz jointly, and that the choice of President will not devolve upon Congress. The Juarists will have a majority in Congress also.

It is not deemed likely now that any attempt will be made to inaugurate a revolution, but if the attempt is made, there is confidence that the revolution would soon have an end.

FIRES.

HOTEL AND DWELLINGS BURNED.

COHOES, N. Y., July 6.—An explosion occurred in the Union Hotel this morning, followed by a fire which consumed four dwellings and the hotel. Loss $16,000; insurance $7,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Mr. Scully, proprietor of the hotel, was badly burned.

THE WEST INDIES.

CUBAN JOURNALISTS.

HAVANA, July 6.—Ries Leon has renounced the directorship of the Voz de Cuba. Senor Quiay will be his successor. Gelpi, formerly of the Prensa, will soon start a journal.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The selling race to-day, purse $500, for all ages, 1¼ miles, was won by Idaho in 2:16½, beating Nellie James, Belle Neade, Leland Gerald, and six others. Monmouth Oak stakes, $2,500, for three-year-old fillies, 1½ miles, were won by Salina in 2:43¼, beating Mary Clark, Eastern Star, and four others. Third race, Long Branch stakes, $1,700, for all ages, 1¼ miles, was won by Helmbold in 3:11½, beating Judge Curtis and Brougham's black gelding.

Court Journal.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—President Grant and Gen. Porter arrived to-day, and are the guests of Senator Frelinghuysen. Secretary Robeson and Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, are also here.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Makes a New Departure in the Kuklux Enforcement Matter—Instability of the New Loan—A Lazy Lot of Cabinet Officers—Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The administration has decided to make a vigorous enforcement of the Kuklux law through the civil officers instead of by the military. To that end the Department of Justice has decided to appoint quite a number of special assistant attorneys to assist the regular district attorneys in bringing offenders before the courts. There does not appear to be any particular reason for this, either in the reports just received from Federal officials South or in the testimony taken before the special committee now in daily session here. Some of the members of the committee doubt very much if there are a half-dozen cases which will come under this law since its passage.

THE NEW LOAN.

There is nothing at the Treasury Department confirming the London telegram that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has met with success in the negotiations of the new 5 per cent. loan. Orders have just been issued here to suspend the printing of the rest of the issue of the two hundred millions of 5 per cents. Of the seventy millions taken, but seven millions were subscribed outside of the exchanges made by National banks.

THE CABINET.

There is but one member of the Cabinet in town, and even he proposes to leave in a day or two. The President has called them all back for a meeting on Wednesday next.

[To the Associated Press.]

CADETS ASSIGNED.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following are the assignments of cadets who have just graduated, to different regiments: Infantry—1st regiment, Frank H. Edwards; 3d, Jas H. Ayres; 4th, Henry E Robinson; 5th, Thos. M. Woodruff; 6th, Thos. G. Townsend; 7th, Chas. A. Woodruff; 8th, Wallace Moel, Geo. F. Chase; 11th, Francis W. Mansfield; 13th, Jas Forance; 15th, L. H. Walker; 16th, George E Baker; 17th, Daniel H. Brush; 18th, Wm. B. Wheeler; 19th, Alex. McGuard; 20th, Charles H. Rebbell; 21st, William R. Hoag; 22d, McA. Webster; 23d, Richard H. Toelion; 24th, Fayette W. Roe; 25th, Indus A. Pardu. Cavalry regiments—1st regiment, Thos. T. Knox; 2d, N. Allison; 3d, Edgar Stillvee, Andrew Russell, Walter Myatt and Frederick Schwataka; 4th, Jas. Wasson, John A. McKinney, U. Grant and Fred. Grant; 5th, Richard Stewart and Geo. P. Davis; 6th, Anderson Victon, A. Goddard, Chas. C. Morrison and Henry D. King; 7th, Andrew H. Hauk; 8th, P. Hickey; 9th, Thomas J. Murphy and S. Ward.

POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed Abraham Ackerman, postmaster at Warrenton, Mo., vice Hinddlekamp, removed; Jonathan S. Holmes, postmaster at Grant Lege, Mich., vice Jas. A. Wickham, resigned.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES DESTROYED IN THE SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

Second Controller Brodhead decides that the repeal by the act of July 12, 1870, of the indefinite appropriation in the act of March 3, 1869, to pay for horses, mules, etc., lost or destroyed during the war, does not prevent action at the Treasury upon this class of claims. There are no legal objections to entertaining these claims. The Auditor can report each case as usual to the Controller, and if approved the sum allowed stands as an adjudicated claim, to be paid when Congress makes the necessary appropriation.

THE BIG SANDY.

Meeting of the Directors of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad at Georgetown.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

In company with our co-director, Mayor Taylor, we went to Georgetown on the 4th to attend the meeting of the board of directors of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad. In another buggy went also Senator Standiford, of Louisville, another director, and Col. D. M. Bowen. Arriving there after a ride rendered cool and pleasant by the rain which fell just before we started, we met the Bourbon and Scott directors at 10 o'clock, and had a most satisfactory session of two hours. As its result, the board resolved to take immediate steps looking to the building of that part of the road from Frankfort to the Licking river, beyond Owingsville, a total distance of seventy-five miles. The route decided on is to be as near straight as possible, passing through Georgetown, Paris, Sharpsburg and Owingsville. For this purpose it is estimated that a subscription of $20,000 per mile will suffice to do the grading and masonry, while the balance necessary for its completion can be raised upon the company's bonds. To raise this million and a half, it is expected that the following subscriptions will be raised: Louisville, $500,000; Bourbon and Paris, $350,000; Scott and Georgetown, $325,000; Bath, $200,000; Franklin, $125,000. As a start towards testing the sense of the people along the line, it was determined to apply to the County Courts of Bourbon and Scott for an order to submit the question of their subscriptions at the regular August election; and we understand that the County Courts of those counties will meet in special session on Saturday to hear the application. We have no question that the order will be made, and the vote directed to be taken. And we may add that we have as little doubt but the question will carry. Such an opportunity was never offered to secure such advantages at such slight cost. If the subscriptions can be secured so as to commence work in any reasonable time, the road, when completed, will connect at the Licking with the Lexington branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, which will then be completed. This will give direct communication with the East by an all rail route to tide water, and place Paris and Georgetown upon what we believe will be one of the great trunk railways of the country. It will take but little argument to persuade the intelligent people of Scott and Bourbon of the advantages of such a road. If the subscriptions were asked to be paid all in one year, they could afford it rather than do without the road. Instead of this the subscription is to be in thirty-year bonds of the county, bearing 8 per cent. But as the subscription is for stock, with the fine prospect the road has for freight and travel, the stock dividends will, in all probability, be equal to the interest of the county bonds, and instead of finding the subscription a debt, it may prove, as with the subscription of the county of Hardin and others to the Nashville railroad, an actual source of revenue. In the action of Bourbon and Scott, we think, lies the fate of the road. If they want it, Bath, and Franklin, and Louisville will come forward with the balance to build it.

A Cincinnati Man on Southern Hotels—An Indignant Newspaper.

[From the Atlanta True Georgian.]

The following was torn from a Bible in room 73, at the Kimball House. It has never been our lot to see, until now, such heinous desecration of the holy Bible. The hound should be spit upon throughout the land. Of course it slanders that excellent hotel. It was probably written by some villian who did not pay his board:

This room was occupied May 20th by a commercial traveler, who has this much to say about the humbug, Infernal Eat House. It is a d—m fraud and swindle from basement to attic. It is run by a set of d—m fools who are too d—m lazy to work, and haven't sense enough to keep a hotel for niggers. Like all the Southern hotels (God save the mark!) I had as soon be a highway robber as the proprietors (?) of most of them. Beg the boss' pardon for speaking out in meetin', but I must let off steam or bust. CINCINNATI.

The brute was probably raised in Five Points, of New York, and never heeded the sermons of Rev. Mr. Pease on swearers. Hand him round.

At Lawton, Mich., Mr. Hitchcock, while examining some fresh fish, pricked his finger with a bone of one of them. The fish smelt slightly, and he was turning them over to see if they were past eating. During the night following he became restless, nervous with nausea, and, frightening his wife, she called in some of the neighbors, then the doctor. Meanwhile he had become delirious and kept complaining of his finger. This attracted attention, and it was seen that the cords of his hand and arm were inflamed, and applications were applied that now give hopes of his safety. The swelling of his arm had grown to an alarming extent, and some symptoms of lock-jaw had set in before he was relieved.

M. L. Sullivan has, in Livingston county, Illinois, a farm eight miles square, containing 40,960 acres—64 sections government survey. This vast tract is subdivided into 32 farms of 1,280 acres each. Each farm has a captain and a first and second lieutenant, all under control of a commander-in-chief. There are 15,000 acres under the plow, over 10,000 of which are this season in corn, which looks superbly. The whole of the land was entered from the government by the present owner some twenty years since at $1.25 per acre, and is now worth, with the improvements made upon it, at least $2,000,000.

Horace Greeley has been accused of having spoken eulogistically of General Lee during his late Southern tour. At a public meeting in New York, Henry Ward Beecher lauded the personal character of Lee in very high terms. Mrs. Keckley, the colored servant of President Lincoln's family, who wrote a book about her life at the White House, says in this book that on the very morning of the assassination Mr. Lincoln took up a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and remarked: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, brave man; I am glad the war is over at last."

The Sullivan (Illinois) Progress says: "On Tuesday evening, while Miss Sue Eden was carrying an old stand up stairs, a drawer fell out, and in the drawer she found an old knit purse containing $45.50 in gold. Judge Eden lost the money seventeen years ago."

NINETY YEARS AGO.

The Indians About the Falls—The Battles—The Manners and Customs of the People in 1782.

SOME INTERESTING OLD LETTERS.

Posts have grown sentimental over the perusal of old letters, and we all delight to cull, from these faded mementoes of the past, the honest heart-drops that once were yielded, bit by bit, in homely comment underlines. No history so well portrays the social and political life of a society, or a people, as a bundle of these old letters, brought from the nook or cranny over which, for nearly a hundred years, the cunning spider has woven his net, or the honest dirt-dauber built his home. For example, how the men and women of the olden time lived and moved on the very spot where Louisville now stands, a century past, survives in all its genuine old-fashioned spirit in many a long-forgotten rag-bag packed away in the garrets of Virginia and North Carolina. "Sullivan's New Station, on Beargrass, was quite a lion in these parts in the early days—while Washington was leading the rebel armies, and Jefferson forming schemes of constitutional government.

A batch of old papers, in the possession of Johnson, Hancock & Co., of this city, contains many interesting letters written from this place before the town was even named, besides the original manuscript proceedings of the early town council. Nearly faded are most of the lines—for lines they are, and straight as an arrow, too, though written on rough, unruled paper. A few quotations will serve to illustrate something of "the state of the county" then, and impress the reader with the task it is to realize, that, "when these old lines were new," the wild deer and wilder Indian prowled in the tangled thickets where Main and Market and Jefferson and Fourth now echo to the tread of thousands of men daily:

SULLIVAN'S NEW STATION, BEARGRASS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, November 28, 1782.

Cousin William:

DEAR SIR—Ha! ha! ha! After your long silence, you say I am really glad you think so! I labored under the same uneasiness you did in never receiving a line from a youth whom similarity of sentiments and ties of relationship had endeared in the most indissoluble manner; whose welfare and happiness he thought connected with that of his own, and from whom a few lines were esteemed as so many obligations conferred.

Where am I? I am now at Sullivan's New Station, on Beargrass, four miles from the falls of Ohio, in Jefferson county, Virginia, sitting in a log-cabin before a good fire, as contented, healthy, and hearty as any man in America, though willing to exchange a winter season for one at Mount Pleasant. What am I? or, what am I about? Here you must indulge my mirth again. Ha! ha! ha! I am one of the worthy fraternity of school-masters, in the most dignified rank thereof, at $100 specie per annum, free and clear of all expenses, to teach for three years or procure a substitute—and am also in monthly expectation of the clerkship of the county.

The following letter details incidents of the battle with the Indians, written shortly after, and relates the circumstances which lead to the

DEATH OF COLS. TODD AND TRIGG:

SULLIVAN'S NEW STATION, Nov. 1st, 1782.

HONORED SIR—My last, forwarded by Mr. Dan'l Sullivan, I presume you have received ere this. At that period the country seemed to be in a peaceable situation, so that I was perfectly happy that it was not in my power to give you a detail of savage cruelties. But every day, nay, every hour since has been pregnant with the good or bad fortune of these three counties, you need not expect any information about land business. When Mr. Sullivan left this quarter the ardent sentiments of the country were that the savages would feel the effects of the united forces of Irwin and Clark in so sensible a manner that the peace of each so could be established on as firm a basis as could be desired. But how short is human foresight! The express to Irwin was not dispatched soon enough to prevent the calamities of a campaign brought by the savages into this country this summer with greater success than their most sanguine expectations, I am persuaded, could promise them. The various reports that daily have saluted our ears for some weeks past quite incapacitate me from giving as concise an account of events as I could wish. However, you shall have the current reports.

On Friday, the 16th of September, the savages appeared before Ryan's Station, near Lexington, on Licking creek, and demanded a surrender of the place, in person, of Mr. Girtz, which was refused, whereupon a small firing commenced, with no damage on either side. An express was sent to the Colonel's for assistance, who dispatched the Lieutenant Colonel with a reinforcement of fifty men, who threw themselves into the garrison through a heavy fire from the savages, with the loss of four men. The savages, after losing eight of their party, retired to their camp on Licking creek. In the meantime Col. Trigg, with a corps of volunteers from Lincoln county, made a forced march to the relief of the place, but before his arrival the savages had retired. Upon deliberation, it was thought proper to pursue them with 150 men on horseback, which was accordingly done, and on the 18th of the same month a small party of savages showed themselves, but retreated as far as the Blue Licks, on Licking, when they made a maneuver as for battle. The horsemen immediately alighted, and were for tying their horses, when they were saluted with a heavy fire from about 300 Indians. The confusion was very great; the salute was returned with damage, but superior numbers soon gained a complete victory. One hundred horses ready equipped were taken; Colonels Trigg and Todd killed on the spot; Major Bulger, Overton, Stewart and Harris (three of the gentlemen that I came down with), and a great number of privates and other officers, the party consisting almost entirely of that class, to the number of seventy persons. The savages then made another attack on the garrison, burned the out-houses, killed all the cattle, &c., that they could find, and then pushed on to the big river. Col. Logan, with a party of some 500 men, pursued as far as the battle-ground, buried the dead, and, from reasons that we are not yet acquainted with, returned without any farther pursuit. The 25th ensuing, a large party of Indians were discovered a caring towards Bashears creek by a hunter that was out from the falls. Information was immediately given to the stations on the other side of Salt river and spies sent to observe their course and the militia kept in readiness; but unfortunately the spies could never find their trail, so that the men on this side were dismissed, while those on the other side, Salt river were in quest of the savages, who, on the day ensuing, a little before day, surprised Kincheloe's old station on Simpson's creek, took and burnt it and made twenty-seven prisoners, killed two men, several children and a woman. In the whole amounting to thirty-seven persons. When the alarm was first given a few men from one corner of the fort fired on the enemy, who retired to the other side. While the men made their escape, the savages killed a woman through the crack of the house, whose husband was with her, whereupon he shot one of them and snapped at another, whom he killed with his knife and was obliged to give up to superior numbers.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

One family escaped, which was so miraculous that I must relate the circumstances. During the confusion they had got into a cellar under the house, where they continued until the fire had nearly consumed the garrison and had taken hold on the house they were in. They heard the flames, and, I dare say, began to get too warm, and got out, before the house fell in, and made a safe retreat.

The court-house is removed to the Falls, and could you send me a supply of whisky and flour, your billiard-table and such other necessaries as you think proper, I am sure I could be able in a few years to do anything. * * *

Your loving and affectionate son,

WM. JOHNSTON.

A letter written in 1782 refers to Beard's Town, which was properly the origin of the present thriving village of Beardstown, in Nelson county.

COLS. HARRISON AND CRAWFORD BURNT ALIVE.

BEARGRASS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA., July 22, 1782.

Favored by Mr. Coleman there was a letter from Captain Sullivan, Moore and myself to Colonel Crawford and other gentlemen, concerning the purchase of 5,000 acres of land on Beargrass, the property of Southall and Charlton. Hearing you may not have seen that letter, I will mention the matter again, requesting that yourself and seven more, with Major Crittenden, Sullivan, Moore and myself might become purchasers. If that should not be impracticable, for you to bargain for 400 or 500 acres. If that should also be impracticable to inquire of Mr. Littlepage, in Virginia, who has 1,000 acres, equal to any land in this country, convenient to the falls, for sale. My reasons for mentioning this are—that if you had a tract adjacent, and were to open a public house immediately, that would supply you with necessaries, and the money that might be made by it would be inconceivable.

Four boats came down yesterday. They left Pittsburg the first of May; they bring an account of the defeat of our men at St. Duskie (San Dusky?), and of the uncertain fate of Colonels Crawford and Harrison, which is since confirmed by one more boat which came after, which informs us that both Crawford and Harrison were burnt alive in the presence of Dr. McKnight, who escaped a like punishment by flight. I am sorry for Col. Crawford, and Col. Harrison also. They were worthy men, deserving of a better fate.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Among these carefully-written records of 90 years ago might be found much valuable history of the early settlement of this country. Col. Johnston has a great number of old manuscript on hand, which he preserves with the care they deserve.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

A Citizen's Suggestion to the General Council.

It is in no spirit of fault-finding, or of advising something better, that the writer offers a few suggestions as to a possibly desirable change in that part of the city charter pertaining to the Health Department. No one will question that the new charter is admirably framed, and calculated, in the main, to regulate and protect, with precision and economy, the city's best interests. Yet, as it has been thought advisable by gentlemen of known intelligence and careful but liberal views, to make certain alterations, from time to time, in keeping with the rapidly increasing population and extent of the city, tending to increase its officers, or render the few more efficient for the increased labor, so does it seem desirable, after trial, to continue this remodeling (at present to a slight extent) of the laws regulating the Health Department.

We have the department under the present officers and regulations before us. We do not think it needs discussion to bring its lack of efficiency before us (not through carelessness of officers) but leave it, for the present, as we see it, to wrestle with, entangle, and thwart its best purposes. It was designed by the framers of the charter and those interested in the economical and wise management of the city laws to have this department compare favorably with that of other cities about us, and perhaps in its management the enforcement of the most advanced hygienic measures, as well as the instruction of the general population in the important laws of health. In this measure it has succeeded we have to look only at itself to observe.

The wardens, Drs. Miller and Humphries, are personally known to the writer as exceedingly industrious and intelligent gentlemen, capable of executing the labor devolving on them as faithfully as any other two gentlemen in the city. The suggestion, however, that we wish to present, looks to a change that would increase the efficiency of the department, and at the same time reduce the expense of sustaining it. First, There must be an intelligent and experienced health officer, or the whole affair goes to ducks and drakes, the chief energy exerted being in collecting from the city treasurer the monthly salary. With this intelligent officer to direct and advise, let the police be organized under him, so that, in addition to their present duties, they be required to report nuisances, &c., in their wards as they were presented, reporting every morning or evening at their nearest station. The health officer, having an hour in the office, the balance of his time employed out in the city examining nuisances, &c., to which his attention would be so carefully and immediately called by visiting the stations. The present duties of the police carry them into all parts of the city, and this additional duty would require on their part neither additional time nor trouble, their eyes being open and their reports made at times requiring their attention at the stations as at present. No one can question the greater efficiency of this arrangement under a modification of the duties of the Health Officer and an intelligent Secretary. The "wardens" abolished, who cost the city $2,400, and their duties imposed upon the entire police force. The city thus having this large number of inspectors to report upon nuisances, at no cost, instead of two wardens or inspectors at a cost of $2,400. The Health Officer's salary increased to $2,000 or $2,500, so that a good head and industrious hand might be secured to the department—a physician who would employ his time as has been indicated, assisted by a secretary, appointed by himself if lawful, or Council, at a salary of $1,000 or $1,200, with fixed office hours and duties as assistant Health Officer, and Secretary to the Board of Health. This arrangement would not increase only the usefulness of the Health Office, but would cost the city at least $1,000 or $1,500 less for far more profitable work.

I. U. C.

CITY POLITICS.

GEN. J. T. BOYLE: As the delegates from the Sixth ward appointed to nominate a candidate to represent the Democratic party in the ensuing contest for Representative in our State Legislature have failed to make a nomination, and we see no plan by which a regular nomination can be made according to the usages of the Democratic party, we, the undersigned, earnestly request you to become a candidate, and knowing your talents and devotion to the interest of our city and State, we pledge you an earnest support.

Vene P. Armstrong,	Jas. M. Duncan,
John M. Monohan,	W. C. Hite,
W. F. Harris,	Eugene A. Barby,
Warren Mitchell,	F. M. Hackman,
Wm. Revter,	Wm. P. Shepard,
Jacob Friend,	W. Saunders,
D. Spalding, Jr.,	Charles Miller,
E. W. Kennedy,	H. H. Little,

John Burkhouse, and a host of others.

July 1, 1871.

In a sewer now under construction in New York the material used is Edinburgh clay, imported expressly for the purpose at a cost of $2 per foot. The sewer is the first of the kind laid in this country.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 6, 1871.

Present, all the members except President Ruoel and Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Barret was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor returning, with his objections, an ordinance from this Board to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of High and Lock streets. The question being upon the passage of the ordinance, the objections of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was —— by the following vote:

YEAS—

NAYS—

A communication was received from H. Stucky, secretary and Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, announcing the election of Jos. Jeans, Chief License Inspector, and Jas. W. Baird, Peter B. Springer, and Chas. H. Miller, Assistant License Inspectors, which were severally confirmed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

A. Suffert, $60 50 for burying paupers.

Police, $11,498 64 pay for June, 1871.

Fire Department, $7,088 51 expenses for June, 1871.

German Protestant Orphan Asylum, $486 for paving street.

L. H. King, $25 98 for work on intersections.

Pat Ruddy and others, $405 45 for work on streets.

R. H. Snyder, $3,186 28 for repair of streets.

Shanks & Selvage, $3,275 73 for work on Dry Run sewer.

L. H. King, $2,828 22 for work on Kentucky-street sewer.

L. H. King, $509 67 for work on Third-street sewer.

V. Arnold, $580 36 for work on Third-street sewer.

H. S. Lyter, $1,804 16, for brick furnished City Hall.

Muldoon, Belknap & Co., $11,290, for stone-work in City Hall.

Utica Lime Company, $101 46, lime furnished City Hall.

T. S. Nicholson, $14 40, for work on City Hall.

P. Bannon, $1,019 07, for stoneware pipe.

Aikin & Drummond, $1,142 60, for iron-work.

J. J. Tigert, $140 93, for repair of pumps.

Thos Bradley, $205 45, for stationery.

Louisville Water Company, $10,223, for water.

C. P. Selvage, $1,120 54, for repairs of streets.

Morgan McSheeny, $591 68, for cleaning streets.

Hawkins & Tipton, $1,425 11, for repairs of streets.

Long & McCarthy, $7,632 56, for cleaning streets.

A communication was received from same announcing the destruction of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars in the bonds of the city, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution authorizing the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company to lay a single-track road out Eighteenth street to Kentucky, up Kentucky to Fifteenth, and in Fifteenth to Market, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton presented a petition from H. M. Carr and other claim agents, asking a reduction of their license, which was referred to the Finance Committee and Attorney.

Mr. Walton introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase ground to open Congress street, from Eleventh to Twelfth, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from the further consideration of a communication in regard to the existence of houses of ill-fame on Marshall street.

Mr. Guthrie, from same, reported an ordinance regulating the loads of vehicles which may be used in hauling merchandise or other articles in the limits of the city of Louisville, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Krack, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter and Walton—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Vissman, Gault and Byrne—3.

Mr. Carter was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance concerning the cost of constructing fire-plugs for the protection of public and private buildings of the city.

Mr. Walton submitted an ordinance concerning the erection, maintenance, and cost of fire hydrants upon the public ways of the city for protecting public and private buildings, which was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—8.

NAYS—Mr. Gault—1.

Mr. Krack submitted an ordinance (as a substitute), further defining the duties of the Board of Health of the city of Louisville, which was read and made the special order for 9½ o'clock at the next meeting.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted, raising a joint session at the next meeting for the election of a Councilman for the Twelfth ward, in place of Capt. J. Taylor Berry, resigned.

Mr. Spalding introduced an ordinance authorizing the sale of certain property belonging to the House of Refuge, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Walton introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to cause the wharf from First to Fourth street to be repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the repair of the well at Seventeenth and Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the erection of a lamp on the north side of Market street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, which was adopted.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Education, reported a Common Council resolution authorizing the sale of the Female High School property, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution directing crossings to be made on the north and south sides of Walnut street, at Fourth, and the repair of the crossings at the south side of Walnut street, on Center and Sixth, which was adopted.

Mr. Carter submitted the following contracts for reconstructing streets with Nicolson pavement, which were approved:

On Fifth street from Main to Market, Market to Jefferson, Jefferson to Green, Green to Walnut, Walnut to Chestnut and Chestnut to Broadway. On Second street from Jefferson to Green, Green to Walnut, Walnut to Guthrie, Guthrie to Chestnut, Chestnut to Gray and Gray to Broadway, under an ordinance of July 23d, 1870. Messrs. McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance for improving a part of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Brodway to the north side of Bridge street.

An ordinance for reconstructing the first alley south of Chestnut street, running east from Third street to a 20 foot alley.

An ordinance for improving a part of Marshall street, from Clay to Shelby streets.

Mr. Spalding, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of Campbell street, from Broadway to Jacob street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Spalding, from same, reported a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase that portion of the Newburg road extending out to the Catholic cemetery, which was amended and adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving the alley from College to Breckinridge, and between Floyd and Preston; Chas. Obst, Contractor.

Apportionment of improving the sidewalk on the south side of Market street, from Wenzel to Mrs. Wooley's line; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of improving Washington street, from Wenzell to Buchanan; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the north side of Laurel street, between Jackson and Hancock; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on both sides of Webster street, between East Main and Washington; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western district, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—10.

NAYS—non—viz

An ordinance on petition for improving a part of Purtle street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Nineteenth street, between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from first east and west alley south of Grayson street and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, being the north and south alley nearest to Fifteenth street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Tenth to Eleventh street, between Magazine and Chestnut.

An ordinance on petition for improving part of an alley, from West to Eleventh street and between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Eleventh to Twelfth street and between Broadway and Maple streets, being the second alley south of Broadway.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None, viz:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Elizabeth street and Dumesnil avenue.

An ordinance for improving the unpaved part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Walnut and Madison streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Duncan and Rowan streets.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of Oldham street, from Seventh to Eighth.

Grade of Oak street, from Third to Eighth.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported separate resolutions from the Common Council, approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Altered apportionment of sidewalk paving on both sides of Chestnut street, between Barber's east line and Twenty-second street; L. H. King, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Eighteenth street and Dumesnil avenue; Jas. Nevin, contractor.

Altered apportionment of sidewalk paving on both sides of Chestnut street, from Barber's east line to Twenty-second street; L. H. King, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on both sides of Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth; F. Modenbach, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the east side of Twentieth street, between Main and Market; Dan. Batman, contractor.

Apportionment for improving the sidewalk on the east side of Twenty-first street, between Walnut and Madison streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment for improving sidewalk south side of Madison street, between Nineteenth and Montgomery streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment for improving sidewalk east side of Twenty-first street, between Madison and Chestnut streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment for improving sidewalks both sides of Southgate street, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth street; S. R. Shanks, contractor.

Apportionment for improving Kentucky street, from east side Thirteenth to east side Fourteenth. J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Mr. Walton submitted a Common Council resolution directing a lamp to be placed at the north side Market street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor to have repaired the well at the corner of Seventeenth and Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eleventh and Maple streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Broadway streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Maple streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twelfth and Delaware streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Delaware streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Southgate streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twelfth and Lexington streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Laurel and Hancock streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Seventh and Churchill streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixth and Oak streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Seventh street and Ormsby avenue.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Third and St. Catherine streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Baxter avenue and Broadway.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Preston and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Floyd and Caldwell streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Roselane and Shelby streets.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, July 20, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 6, 1871.

Present, Charles R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Berry, Bourlier, Dix, Jacob and O'Day.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

A message was read from the Mayor informing the Council of the disposal of the 125 city bonds prepared to meet the cost of the change of gauge by selling to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company 107 of said bonds at 91 per cent and interest from May 1st, to July 20th, the remaining 18 bonds and coupons having been destroyed, which was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

A message was read from the Mayor submitting the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement from the south side of Main to the south side of Market street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement from the south side of Market to the north side of Jefferson street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement from the south side of Jefferson to the south side of Green street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Green to the south side of Walnut street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Walnut to the south side of Chestnut street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Fifth street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Broadway street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Jefferson to the south side of Green street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Green to the south side of walnut street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Walnut to the south side of Guthrie street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Guthrie to the south side of Chestnut street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Chestnut to the south side of Gray street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

To improve Second street with Nicolson pavement, from the south side of Gray to the north side of Broadway street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz.:

Apportionment of sidewalk both sides of Southgate, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth street; S. R. Shanks, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk east side of Twenty-first, between Madison and Chestnut streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment of Kentucky street, from east side of Thirteenth to east side of Fourteenth street; J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks south side of Madison street, between Nineteenth and Montgomery streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks east side of Twenty-first street, between Walnut and Madison; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks east side of Twentieth street, between Main and Market; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks both sides of Ward street, between Fifth and Sixth; F. Modenbach, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks both sides of Webster street, from east Main to Washington; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of Washington street, from Wenzel to Buchanan; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Apportionment of alley from College to Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston streets; Chas. Obst, contractor.

Apportionment of well at Eighteenth and Duncan streets; Jos. Navin, contractor.

Changed apportionment or sidewalk south side of Market, from Wenzel street to Mrs. Wooley's line; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Altered apportionment of sidewalks both sides of Chestnut street, from Barber's east line to Twenty-second street; L. H. King, contractor.

Altered apportionment of sidewalks both sides of Chestnut street, from Barber's east line to Twenty-second street; L. H. King, contractor.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Hawkins & Tipton, $815 81; for repairs in the Fourth district.

J. J. Tigert, $140 93; for repairs to pumps in Eastern district, for June.

C. P. Selvage, $1,120 54; for repairs in the Third district.

Long & McCarthy, $273 72; for cleaning in the Third district.

L. H. King, $25 98; for paving intersection.

Long & McCarthy, $1,746 38; for cleaning in the Second district.

Long & McCarthy, $187 45; for cleaning in the Second district.

Long & McCarthy, $129 35; for cleaning in the First district.

Long & McCarthy, $700; for cleaning in the First district.

Long & McCarthy, $2,429; for cleaning in the Third district.

P. Bannon, $1,019 07; for sewer pipe.

L. H. King, $2,828 22; for work on Kentucky-street sewer.

Thomas Bradley, $205 45; for stationery.

Shanks & Selvage, $3,275 73; for work on Dry-run sewer.

L. H. King, $504 67; for work on Third-street sewer.

V. Arnold, $530 36; for work on Third-street sewer.

Morgan McSheehy, $334 57; for cleaning in the Fifth district.

Morgan McSheehy, $258 81; for cleaning in the Fourth district.

Pay-roll, Western District, $409 45; pay-roll for June.

H. S. Lyter, $1,804 16; brick furnished city hall.

Hawkins & Tipton, $69 25; repairs in Second district.

Hawkins & Tipton, $1,041 05; repairs in Third district.

T. J. Nicholson, $14 40; for tin pipes furnished city hall.

Utica Lime Company, $101 46; lime furnished city hall.

Muldoon, Belknap & Co., $11,290; for stone-work on city hall.

A claim of $347 13, in favor of Morgan McSheehy, for cleaning streets in the Sixth district, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The City Engineer submitted a petition from White & Selvage asking an extension of time until October 1, 1871, to complete the improvement of Ninth street, from Green to Broadway, with a resolution granting the said extension, which was adopted.

A claim of $311 30, in favor of Peters, Coakley & Smith, for ledgering in the County Court, with a resolution allowing the same, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A. Wright, Sexton of Portland Cemetery, reported four interments for June, which was filed.

The report of Horace Davis, Market Master of the Portland market-house, for the quarter ending July 1, 1871, was read, received and filed.

President Long presented a report from the secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, announcing that said Board, at a meeting on the 19th of June, 1871, had cancelled and destroyed 177 city bonds of $1000 each, which report was received and ordered to be filed.

President Long presented a petition for a private policeman at Floral Park, with a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 10 o'clock, to elect private policemen, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Coleman, Connell, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—19.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixteenth and Magazine streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Market streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Grayson and Eighteenth streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented an ordinance (on petition) to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Payne and Cooper streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Coleman, Connell, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff, and Whipps—18.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented the following ordinances, which were read once and referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Montgomery and First cross streets, Portland.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Gravier and Third streets, Portland.

Mr. Wehmhoff presented a petition for the reduction of wharfage, which, without reading, was referred to the Joint Committee on Wharf.

President Long moved a reconsideration of the vote of the last session of the Council adopting the resolution authorizing a sale of the Preston-street market-house, and of the market-house between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campion, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch, and Whipps—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Coleman, Connell, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff, and Wehmhoff—8.

President Long moved a reconsideration of the vote of the last session, rejecting the amendment offered by Mr. Jefferson, to the resolution for the sale of the Preston-street market, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campion, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Coleman, Connell, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff and Wehmhoff—8.

When the said amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campion, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Coleman, Connell, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff and Wehmhoff—8.

When the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Coleman, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, and Whipps—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Connell, McCulloch, and Wehmhoff—3.

Mr. Ainslie, from Committee on Police, reported a resolution allowing $11,498 64, expenses of the police for June, which was adopted.

Mr. Leech, from Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution allowing $7,088 51, expenses of the fire department for June, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from Committee on Sewers, Eastern District, presented a resolution granting permission to Thos. Shanks and others to construct a pipe sewer in the alley running from First to Second street, and between Chestnut and Gray streets, at their own expense, and connect the same with the Second-street sewer, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from same, presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen for a sewer in Walnut street, from Second to Third street, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from same, presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen for a sewer in Green street, from Brook to First street, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from same, presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen for a sewer in Preston street, from Broadway to Walnut street, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance permitting market wagons to stand on west side Second street, between Jefferson and Market streets, being a substitute from the Board of Aldermen for an ordinance of like character from this Board, which was read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect and passed.

Mr. Orrill, from same, presented an ordinance fixing the price of license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville, with an amendment from the Board of Aldermen, exempting owners of private carriages from giving bond, which amendment was concurred in and the ordinance adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from same, was discharged from the petition of Jas. McGrath, asking for permission to have a stand on the sidewalk.

Mr. McCulloch presented the resignation of J. Taylor Berry, Councilman from the Twelfth ward, which was read and accepted.

Mr. McCulloch presented a resolution raising a joint session at the next meeting of the Council, to elect a Councilman from the Twelfth ward, in place of J. Taylor Berry, resigned, which was adopted.

Mr. Campion presented a resolution raising a committee of five, three from the Common Council and two from the Board of Aldermen, to examine and report to the General Council which would be most advisable, whether to build bridges or construct culverts at East Main street, Jackson, Breckinridge, Jacob, Mechanic and Hamel streets, and to report a plan for raising the necessary funds therefor, the committee from the Common Council to consist of Messrs. Ainslie, Jacob and Verhoeff, with the assistance of the City Engineer, which was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson, on leave, presented a remonstrance against, with a resolution directing the Mayor to take the necessary steps to prevent the erection of a bone factory on the corner of Kentucky and Preston, which was adopted.

Mr. McCulloch, on leave, presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to purchase of Andrew Lehr and wife and children four and one-half feet of ground, at a cost of $200, for widening Congress street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Long, on leave, presented a petition from sundry merchants, asking permission to lay an additional rail inside of the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, through Fourteenth street to the warehouse of the Central Bank of Louisville, which was referred to Joint Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Connell presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the repairing of the wharf from First to Fourth street, at a cost not to exceed $5,000, which was adopted.

Alderman Gilbert appeared from the Board of Aldermen, with a request that the Council take action on the adjourning resolution, when a motion to consider the adjourning resolution was lost, when the hour of adjournment having arrived the council adjourned until Friday evening, July 7th, at eight o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The COURIER-JOURNAL can always be procured at Ferrier's postoffice news-stand, and at Jenks' accommodation confectionary-stand at the corner of Maple and New Market streets.

The Clark county Teachers' Institute convenes in this city on August 16th.

Justice Dorsey has twenty-one road cases for trial against delinquents in Port Fulton.

The Clark Criminal Circuit Court will convene at Charlestown on the first Monday in August.

The reports hitherto published that the infant son of W. H. Isgrigg had died were erroneous.

The improvement of Pearl street, between Market and Chestnut streets, is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Wm. Howell, who has been sick for several days with billious fever, was recovering yesterday.

The change of gauge on the Louisville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will commence next Sunday.

Criminal Court is in session at New Albany; Judge Dunham on the bench, and the Hon. J. K. Marsh prosecuting.

The Board of School Trustees were in session up to a late hour last night, but did not conclude the election of teachers.

Samuel Robinson, the negro who was stabbed in Wintergust's saloon, on the Fourth of July, was improving yesterday.

Councilman H. T. Sage has been confined to his bed for several days with billious fever, and was yesterday threatened with flux.

Prof. Kropp has returned from Mt. Washington, Ky., where he has been living for the past year, and again located at Jeffersonville.

The New Albany Base Ball Club and the Actives, of Jeffersonville, play a match game of base ball, at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening, at Taylor's Grove.

A brother of William Jones, the coal merchant of this city, died at Pittsburg a day or two ago. Mr. Jones was never married and leaves an immense fortune.

John Smith, alias Wright, held over to the Criminal Court on the charge of grand larceny, was yesterday taken to the county jail at Charlestown by deputy marshal John R. Shadburn.

Complaints are made against parties hauling water by the barrelfull from the public cisterns. It is likely that an ordinance will be presented to the City Council to put a stop to this work.

Ed G. Leech, of this city, is an applicant for a position in the Naval Academy, to fill the vacancy from this district. He is capable and deserving, and will honor the district if successful in his aspirations.

Several of our prominent citizens visited New Albany yesterday to witness the management of the great railroad suit, now in progress in the United States Court, by the Hons. T. A. Hendricks, Geo. E. Pugh and others.

Prof. Parsons will not open his vacation school in the High School building until next Monday week. This is a rare opportunity for the High School pupils to for a short time command the immediate attention of the President of the High School for educational purposes. The class is now nearly filled.

On Fourth of July afternoon, while Prof. W. S. Orril, of this city, was riding from Henryville to Charlestown in a buggy, accompanied by a young lady, a daughter of Cornelius Prall, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing both occupants out of the buggy, and damaging the vehicle considerably. Mr. Orril and Miss Prall escaped with a few painful bruises.

Samuel Manaugh, Deputy County Treasurer, has been deputized for the express purpose of collecting taxes in Port Fulton and all that portion of Jeffersonville township outside of Jeffersonville. All delinquents who will settle before the 15th of this month can avoid cost and penalty. On next Saturday Mr. Manaugh will meet the tax-payers of Port Fulton in Wm. Prather's grocery, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. On Saturday, the 15th of July, he will be at the Police Court-room all day, to attend to tax-payers residing outside of the city.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Council convened in called session last evening. Present—Mayor Starks and Councilmen Hall, Plumsdore, Wolfe, Baker, Northcut, Burk and Stratton.

The Committee on Equalization presented their report, which was received and adopted.

The Ordinance Committee submitted an ordinance for the regulation of the steam fire engine department, providing for the appointment of one engineer, two drivers and four horsemen to each engine and hose-cart.

The ordinance provides for the election of the Chief Engineer and engineer of the engine at any meeting after the adoption of the ordinance, and thereafter at the first annual meeting in May of each year. The other officers of the department are to be appointed by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, subject to the approval of the Committee on Fire Department.

Capt. Hall moved to amend by creating the office of captain. Lost.

The ordinance was taken up and adopted by sections, and passed its third and final reading.

License to sell liquor was granted to John Fisher.

Five hundred dollars was allowed Hon. M. C. Kerr on account. The claim of Henry French was also allowed.

The election of the Engineer of the Fire Department was postponed until next Tuesday night.

NEW ALBANY.

The COURIER-JOURNAL, and all the latest publications for sale at J. P. Hannon's Post-office news stand every morning.

The thermometer at 4 p. m. yesterday said 94 degrees.

The Cadets of Temperance had an election of officers last night.

The Bermuda discharged 178 sacks new wheat at this place yesterday.

Alanson Stephens has been admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Friendship Lodge No. 10 Knights of Pythias, will visit Jeffersonville to-night to institute a lodge at that place.

The Dudley Temple of Honor of this city will visit Jeffersonville Temple of Honor next Wednesday night.

Gen. D. W. C. Thomas, Internal Revenue Collector, Second District, was the guest of the DePauw House yesterday.

Joseph A. Walter, of Lanesville, has filed his petition in the United States Court at Indianapolis to be adjudged a bankrupt.

The new grand organ of St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be opened next Sunday, and some fine music may be anticipated.

The United Brethren Church at Elizabeth, Harrison county, was stoned last Sunday night by a party of rowdies living in that vicinity.

Operations have been resumed at the New Albany Glass Works, the difficulty between the "strikers" and company having been adjusted.

The managers of Wesley Chapel Sunday-school picnic report that 2,200 tickets were sold on the Fourth, realizing a handsome benefit to the school.

The case of John M. Reid, charged with shooting Pat Hanley in a difficulty at Edwardsville June 18th, has been continued in the Criminal Court.

Some sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. Levi C. Mann on Wednesday night and ransacked the rooms, but nothing of value was taken.

Hon. M. C. Kerr will leave New York for London on the steamer that sails to-morrow. His address will be with Jay Cooke & McCullough, bankers, London.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Jacob Clemens, of Perry county, entered into bonds in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the court.

The case of the State vs. James Locklayer, charged with shooting, with intent to kill, Mary Jane Johnson, colored, has been continued in the Criminal Court until next term.

Pat Hanley, who was severely injured by a pistol-shot in a difficulty with John M. Reid, contractor on the Air-line railroad, some few weeks ago, has entirely recovered.

Mr. Conrad Brown paid $18 75 in Justice Monroe's court yesterday morning for unlawfully removing the household goods of Frank E. Marsh from a house which he had rented from Brown.

Mr. Bannister Compton, late conductor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has returned from a visit to the Hot Springs, Arkansas. He was in the city yesterday, and his many friends are glad to learn that his health is much improved.

Mr. James G. Harrison was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Harry H. Walker, deceased. He also took out letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Eugene Walker, minor heir of Harry H. Walker. He gave bond in the sum of $3,000.

The following gentlemen compose the jury in the trial of Thomas Murphy for murder: Daniel McIntire, John Wilcox, Washington Floyd, Jona Livingston, R. C. Payne, Absolom Harbison, Geo. Lowell, E. Burress, Conrad Kraft, John Schwartz, William Robertson, and Thomas Mosley.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: James Wilson, disorderly conduct, fighting with James Stringham, fine and costs, $7 70; Thomas Phelps, disorderly conduct, assaulting Alonzo Harbinson, fine and costs, $10 70; Thomas Sage, disorderly conduct, case continued.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the State vs. Thomas Murphy, murder—charged with killing John Mitchell, in Edwardsville, April 10th—was concluded yesterday. Colonel Tom Jackson made a lengthy speech in behalf of the prisoner. The counsel for the State, J. K. Marsh, Esq., will make the closing speech this morning, and the case will be given to the jury.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: John P. Hancock to Joseph Snider, undivided half of north half of south west quarter of section 19, township 3, range 6, and north half of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 24, township 3, range 5, $340; Joseph Snider to John P. Hancock, lots 3 and 4, Snider partition plat, northwest quarter section 30, township 3, range 6, $1,300.

Mr. Isaiah Greenway, who was knocked down and brutally beaten by one Henry Walters, Tuesday night, was much better last evening, and no fears are now entertained of serious results. Mr. Greenway was approached from behind while walking along the street, and knocked down before he knew any one was near him. He is a very worthy and estimable gentleman, and it is hoped he will speedily recover from his injuries. Walters has left for parts unknown.

D. M. Hammond, Louisville; C. P. Dickman, Philadelphia; J. A. Bowman, Salem; Amos Stout, Newton Stewart, Ind.; Hiram Hales, Rockport; Gail Parker, J. M. & I. R. & I. G. Spencer, Baltimore; John Schwartz, Lawrenceburg; John C. Parker, Charlestown; J. Hebard, W. W. Smith, N. Lord, Cincinnati; O. B. Liddel, Lawrenceburg; T. N. Braxton, J. R. Bowles, Paoli; Jas. B. Houston, Miss Laura Wilson, Jeffersonville; J. Rowan Boone, Louisville; M. F. Collier, Indianapolis; George W. Leaker, A. Stafford, Carlisle, were among the arrivals at the De Pauw House yesterday.

The following distinguished gentlemen were in attendance at the United States Circuit Court yesterday: Hon. George E. Pugh, Cincinnati; Gen. J. D. Cox, Cincinnati; Henry Crawford, Esq., Chicago; Judge Hines, Indianapolis; H. C. Lord, late President of Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company; A. W. Hendricks, Esq., Indianapolis; D. T. Wright, Esq., Cincinnati; Gen. Morris, Receiver Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad; Judge Headley, Cincinnati; Judge Charles Ray, late Judge of Supreme Court State of Indiana; W. W. Smith, Esq., Cincinnati.

A man named Dan Clark, who has been in the employ of Mr. Thomas Bellows at New Providence, Ind., suddenly disappeared Wednesday night, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to that gentleman. Mr. Bellows did not discover his loss until early yesterday morning, when he started in pursuit. He traced him to within about a mile of this city, coming in sight of him several times. At the Deventch farm Mr. Bellows found his horse, which the thief had abandoned, also a pistol and a double-barreled shot-gun, which he had thrown away. Mr. Bellows made the above facts known at police headquarters, and the officers are in pursuit of the thief.

The United States Circuit Court convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following cases were disposed of: United States vs. Wm. Knauer, violation of revenue law, nolle; the case of Dorsey et al. vs Augustus Bradley, in ejectment, continued; Dorsey et al. vs. Henry Crawford, in ejectment, continued. The case of the Lafayette, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, now in the hands of Gen. Morris as receiver, was taken up yesterday afternoon and a motion argued for continuance. Judge Gresham reserved his decision until this morning. The counsel for the railroad company are Gen. J. D. Cox, Cincinnati; Porter, Harrison and Hines, Indianapolis; Lincoln, Smith, Warnock and Stephens, Cincinnati; Hendrick, Hord and Hendricks, Indianapolis; Judge George Headley, Cincinnati; Col. G. B. Liddel, Lawrenceburg. For the creditors, Judge Charles Ray, Indianapolis; Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Cincinnati; Carter Gazley, Esq., and D. T. Wright, Esq., Cincinnati, and Henry Crawford, Esq., Chicago. This is an action brought by the creditors of the company to force it into bankruptcy for the following alleged causes:

First—Suffering their commercial paper to go unpaid for more than fourteen days.

Second—Fraudulently permitting the property and effects to be seized by legal process.

Third—Suffering and causing their property to be taken possession of by receivers, parties in interest, with intent to cheat, hinder and delay their creditors. The company enter a general denial to the statement set forth by creditors.

Col. W. W. Tuley was admitted yesterday to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 6.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: sales on the upper road of 700 bbls on the spot at $4 60; sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot at $4 75; sales 1,000 bbls on the spot at $4 75; sales of 1,000 bbls, buyer's option July, at $4 82½; sales of 1,000 bbls, regular, at $4 75; sales of 3,000 bbls seller's option July, at $4 75. On the lower road, sales 7,500 bbls, seller's option 90 days, at $4 72½; sales of 2,500 bbls, seller's option 30 days, at $4 77½; sales of 5,000 bbls, seller's option 60 days, at $4 90. At Oil City, sales of 2,000 bbls, regular, at $4 75. The market opened firm and steady, but during the day became somewhat excited, and toward the close it was found that considerably advanced terms had been acceded to by several operators. On the upper road sellers were plenty at the advanced quotations and a small amount of oil was taken, but we did not learn details of any sales. It was reported that $5 was paid on lower road. The market closed firm.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Cattle, the liberal receipts, which reach 115 cars against 125 cars last week, had a bad effect on the market and prices were about ½c lower; the sales were as follows: 300 head Ohio steers, 1,225 to 1,350 lbs, at $5 80@6 50; Ohio heifers, 1,075 lbs, at $4 75; 600 head Illinois steers, from 1,075 to 1,300 lbs, at [illegible]; 500 to 1,450 lbs [illegible] 1,075 to 1,275 lbs, at [illegible]. Sheep are quite active and all offering were disposed of at an advance of about 12c over last week; closing rates: lambs are dull and prices unchanged; Canada [illegible] 125 to 190 lbs, at [illegible]; Canada sheep, from 100 to 190 lbs, at [illegible]. Hogs are quiet at $4 50@4 85 for common to good shipping.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cattle, receipts 3,183 head; there is no change in prices; the market is fairly active for all grades, but rather slow at 9¾@13c for other cattle [illegible] for quite poor up to prime; one lot of 7 cwt Texans brought 9¾c. A lot of good Kentucky grades, 7¾ cwt, at 12c; a lot of fair Missouri at [illegible]. Sheep, receipts 9,500 head; the market opened active at a little advance for prime, or 7 cars of Ohio [illegible]; a car of [illegible] the Indiana at [illegible]; a car of 187 the Canada at [illegible]; lambs are doing well; Western are selling at [illegible]; and prices firm. Hogs, receipts to-day [illegible] head; the market is stronger, or [illegible] for live; a car of 400 lbs sold at [illegible] for [illegible].

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Cattle, the market is fairly active and slightly higher than last week; the very best on sale to-day quoted at [illegible]; first quality [illegible]; medium [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; receipts 1,125 head; sales 1,600 head. Hogs, business small; supply equal to the demand; quoted at [illegible]; receipts 4,300 head. Sheep, the market oversupplied and the demand is moderate and prices lower; fair to good $4 75@5 37½; receipts 5,474 head.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see Advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
Henderson	ROSE HITE	[illegible]
Green river	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	[illegible]

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Exchange, N. O.	Bermuda, Evansville.
Palestine, Cin.	Charmer, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Exchange, Cin.	Bermuda, Cin.
Palestine, Evansville.	Charmer, Evansville.

The river continues to decline slowly, with 22 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 5 feet 10 inches in the canal. Navigation at the present time, for any but low-water crafts, is very difficult. Nearly all the large-sized steamboats have gone to the bank, and many others will soon follow. Notwithstanding the low stage of water, and the small number of boats that are now running, the business on the river amounts to but little. The weather yesterday at times was extremely hot, and would have been almost intolerable had there not been a breeze blowing. Mercury at 6 p. m. 90 degrees.

The last of the cargo of the steamer Leonidas was removed yesterday.

The tow-boat Tom Reese and barges passed Evansville, bound for New Orleans, all O. K.

The Charmer and Palestine passed down yesterday, en route for Evansville.

The dam on the left of Brunot's Island will be commenced to-day.

The John T. Moore has been presented with a magnificent set of horns by the merchants of Shreveport.

A new hull is being built at Metropolis, Illinois, for the machinery and cabin of the Milbrey.

The Tyrone sunk a barge with 650 sacks of corn at the shoals, on her last trip up the Cumberland.

The Bermuda arrived from Evansville, and discharged a large lot of freight here, and then left for Cincinnati.

The H. S. Turner is advertised to leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The Leonora is due here to-day from Memphis, bound for Cincinnati. The Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, is also due to-day.

The General Buell leaves for Cincinnati at 9 o'clock this morning, and the United States at 4 o'clock this evening.

The Tennessee river packet Camelia has laid up at Portland. As soon as business will justify she will resume her trips to the above stream.

The Nat Williams will be at the city wharf early this morning, and leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

The Virginia left for Paducah Wednesday. On her arrival she will be placed on the ways for thorough repairs ready for the fall trade.

The barge Joy, loaded with 175 tons of pig iron, and brought up by the H. S. Turner, was being unloaded yesterday evening at the city wharf.

The Exchange and barge came in from New Orleans, and put off here a small lot of freight and passed up, bound for Pittsburg.

The Belle Rowland, a new boat built at Pittsburg, for the Red river trade, is advertised to leave the city wharf to-morrow evening, for Red river direct.

Mrs. Deutzel, mother of Virginius C. Deutzel, of the New Orleans Picayune, died a few days ago at her home in Baltimore, after a long and painful illness.

The tow-boat Dick Fulton arrived from below yesterday, with a tow of empty barges, and has laid up at West Louisville. Her barges were towed through the canal yesterday by the Robin, and moored at Jeffersonville.

The United States local inspectors at Nashville have suspended the license of pilot Lafayette Spillers for thirty days from the 3d inst., for "intoxication and conduct unbecoming a licensed pilot."

The Falls City, Captain John A. Robinson, was due yesterday from Green river, but had not arrived at a late hour. She will doubtless be found at Portland wharf this morning, and will leave on her return trip at 5 o'clock this evening.

During the storm at Wheeling last Monday the towboat Star, with five or six barges, was blown from her moorings to the other side of the river. She was in great danger for a while, but by prompt action on the part of those on board she was saved.

It is reported that Fisk & Gould have, in the interest of the Erie Railroad, arranged for the purchase of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line of steamers, and will put on additional boats and run a daily line of steamers between Cincinnati and Cairo.

Capt. Lew. Shallcross, agent for the Board of Underwriters of this city, returned from Arkansas river yesterday, where he had been to settle the damages of the cargo of the R. C. Gray, sunk on her last trip. He reports that the damages will not exceed $4,000.

The Owensboro Monitor says: "Mr. Lewis Branham, purser of the Le Claire No. 2, who has been quite ill at the residence of his father, in this city, is now convalescent. Mr. Phillip Branham, his brother and associate in the office, is also on a short furlough. The LeClaire is undergoing repairs at Louisville."

E. Lee Brasey, a well known steamboat clerk, and at one time a resident of New Orleans, died a few days ago at Lake City, Minnesota. Lee had a host of friends, and his loss will be deeply felt by them all. At the time of his death he was clerk of the Muscatine, belonging to the Northern Line, running from St. Louis to St. Paul.

J. R. Stewart & Co.'s new boat, Belle of Madison, made her trial trip at Madison on Saturday. Everything worked to entire satisfaction. The gas fitters are at present engaged in laying pipes in her cabin. The Belle is two hundred and thirty-five feet long, fifty feet beam, five and three-fourths feet hold, and has 28-inch cylinders, seven feet stroke, four boilers, forty inches in diameter, twenty-four feet long. Her cabin contains fifty-eight rooms, handsomely finished.

The Vicksburg Times of the 3d says: "The pilot of the ferryboat Omaha City exhibited to our yesterday a new invention of his in the engine line. The novelty consists in having three pistons, instead of one, working in a single cylinder. The steam is admitted alternately between the center piston and the two outside pistons. The pressure, therefore, instead of acting against the cylinder-head, always presses in both directions upon a piston. The two end pistons move together and are connected with the same rod. The center piston acts through a separate rod upon a separate crank. There are thus two rods, one pushing while the other pulls, and acting upon two cranks, placed, of course, exactly opposite each other on the shaft. It is claimed that this invention, by substituting a piston for a cylinder head, doubles the power of the engine and that the double crank arrangement also relieves the shaft and bearings of a considerable jar and strain. The arrangement is very simple and ingenious and very likely may be. We cannot subscribe to the idea that the power is doubled by introducing the steam between two movable pistons instead of between a fixed cylinder head and piston. In the compressed steam there is a certain amount of force to be converted into motion, and no mechanical contrivance can make anything more of it. The merit lies, if anywhere, in the convenient application of the power to the object to be moved. However, we should be glad to be convinced of our error, and wish the inventor all possible success."

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the launching of Capt. Pepper's new steamer, Thompson Dean, on the 4th: "The Capt. James Pepper's new steamer, Thompson Dean. The launch was announced to take place at half-past 10 o'clock, from Hambleton's shipyard, in Fulton. Long before that hour the Pendleton-street cars were crowded with steamboat-men, citizens and strangers, all having one place of destination, i. e. Hambleton's yard. The yard and adjacent banks were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the crowd being estimated at between two thousand and twenty-five hundred. The shores of Dayton, Ky., immediately opposite, was also crowded. In the river a large number of skiffs, sailboats and the pleasure steamer Minnie Woodward, besides the Wildwood and St. Marys, loaded with picnicers, paused to see the mammoth sidewheeler "dip water." Captain Pepper, superintending a large force of workmen, was busily engaged in making all in readiness. Some time was taken up in knocking her supports from under, and at half-past 12 o'clock precisely she speedily slid down the long run, and, with a loud crash, shot into the river, sending the water to right and left with great force. As she dashed away at lightning speed down the Ohio, carrying some two hundred souls, the crowd gave vent to their great approval of her safe launch with tumultuous cheers. The tow-boat Champion No. 8 speedily darted after and towed her to the foot of Ludlow street, where she now lies, ready to receive her outfit. The Thompson Dean is one of the staunchest, prettiest-modeled and largest sidewheel steamers afloat, and when fully completed will be one of the handsomest steamers upon the Western waters. Captain Pepper will spare neither pains, time nor expense in fitting her out, and is determined that in point of business and beauty she shall be unrivaled. She is 300 feet in length, with 48 feet beam, 45 feet floor, and 9 feet hold. She has two 30-inch cylinders of ten feet stroke, 7 boilers, 38 inches in diameter and 30 feet long. The launch was decidedly a pretty one."

LOUISVILLE, July 4, 1871.

Messrs. GEO. W. SHIELDS & CO.:

We have fully and thoroughly tested your Steam Generator, which you attached to the boilers of the steamer Camelia. We find that it will keep up a perfect circulation of water in the boilers, and with its use there can be no cold water pumped into the boilers. We have found no difficulty in making plenty of steam on our last trip. We are satisfied by its use, a saving of at least 20 per cent. in fuel will be realized. Our average fuel bills for trips heretofore made have been $310, and the last trip, with your generator attached, the bill amounted to only $260, leaving a credit in favor of your generator of $50.

Yours respectfully,

T. S. SPENCE, Chief Engineer str. Camelia.

MILT. AIKIN, Master.

T. MORGAN SMITH, Clerk.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Weather clear. Monongahela 21 inches and falling slowly. To-morrow work will be commenced, closing up the gap in the dam on the left side of Brunot's Island. No arrivals.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—River 6 feet 9 inches. Arrived—Kate Robinson, from St. Louis. Departed—Belle Rowland, for St. Louis and Red river.

EVANSVILLE, July 6.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 94. River risen 4 inches. Port list—Up—Quickstep, at midnight; Ada Keelman, at 9 a. m.; Fayette and R. C. Gray, at 11. Down—Virginia, and Evansville, at 4 p. m.; Tarascon, at 4:30. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—River falling, 30 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Burksville, Cairo.

CAIRO, ILLS., July 6.—Port list—Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, 10 p. m.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 11 p. m.; Henry C. Yaeger, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 p. m.; Oceanus, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 a. m.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 a. m.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Messenger, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Florence, St. Louis to Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis; Glencoe, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 p. m. River fell 5 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 92.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Arrived, Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Marble City, Memphis; City of Pekin, Peoria; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Champion, Cincinnati; John Kyle, New Orleans to Red river via New Orleans. Departed, Mountaineer, Kansas City; McDonald, Omaha; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Utah and barges, Peoria. River rising slow. Weather clear and warm; heavy rain this morning.

VICKSBURG, July 6.—Up—Mary Miller, 10 a. m.; Colorado, 7 p. m. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—Very warm to-day. The thermometer reached 93. The river is getting very low, only 18 inches water reported above and thirty inches below. Dardanelle arrived and departed for Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—No arrivals. Departed: Bee and barges, for St. Louis, last night.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, [illegible].
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT, [illegible].

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, [illegible] District—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, [illegible] District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, [illegible] District—R. J. WEBB.
Rep. 1st Dist.—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep. 2d District—J. F. SACKSTEDER.
Rep. 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep. 4th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep. 5th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep. 6th District—E. E. CASSILY.
Rep. 7th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep. Jeff. County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $12; two months, $20; three months, $28.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 20 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 30 cents per line and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Barren has a bad attack of potato bug.

Owensboro had fifty-four arrests last month.

Elizabethtown needs, and wants badly, a new depot.

Shipments of tobacco from Glasgow sometimes reach forty hogsheads per diem.

J. W. Elliott, of Cynthiana, carried off the first honors of his class in Upper Canada College, Toronto.

A petrified human finger is reported from Owensboro, with the nail joints and even the pores of the skin distinctly preserved.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge will address the citizens of Jessamine county at Little Hickman Church on Saturday, July 15, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A Bourbon man agreed to give his sons ten cents a quart for all the potato bugs they would bring him, and has since had to mortgage his farm in payment.

A fire at Walton, on the Short-line Railroad, on the Fourth, destroyed the dwelling-house of Mr. Ries, and considerably damaged Snow's Hotel and Norman's dry goods store.

The engineering corps to make the survey from South Carrollton through Logan county, Owensboro and Russellville railroad, began operations last Saturday, starting their work at the intersection of the Elizabethtown and Paducah road.

The wound of Lucas, the man shot a short time ago, at Caverna, Hart county, by Frank Carl, has become very serious. His physicians think that amputation will be necessary. It was first thought that the wound was very slight.

A man named Thomas Carroll, living in Lexington, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by shooting himself with a Colt's navy revolver. The ball passed through his ear and ranging upwards passed out through the top of his head. Cause, despondency.

Among the important Daviess County Court transactions, at its sitting Monday, was an order authorizing the issuance of certificates of shares of stock of the county, in the Owensboro and Russellville railroad, to those who have paid railroad taxes to the amount of $25, and in excess.

The store of W. F. Sheets, in Glendale, on the E. & N. R. R., was, on Thursday night, burned to the ground. The citizens had been on watch for several nights previous, fearing an attempt at incendiarism, arising from some remarks of a negro under arrest. The fire is supposed to have been caused by his accomplices.

John Hulls and A. D. Bayless became involved in a quarrel at Claysville, Harrison county, on Saturday night last, in which Hulls struck Bayless over the head with a stick, felling him senseless. Hulls, thinking he had killed him, made off in hot haste; but his supposed victim afterward recovered, at least so far as to walk about the city.

Virginia Sanders, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. Geo. N. Sanders, formerly of Carroll county, Ky., and once the Consul to London, and one of the leaders of the rebellion, died of a broken heart in Canada lately, having been deceived into a marriage with a Prince Contarini, who was an impostor, a bigamist and scoundrel.

The following notice was sent to a bricklayer in Frankfort, the other day. He brought it to the authorities, who promised to protect him in his work: "Mr. Young—Sir: You are requested to quit work for ($4 50) four dollars and fifty cts. a day on the job which you are now at work on, as we have quit the same job for more pay. Don't work any more, at your own risk, or we will make it hot for you.—Bricklayers."

A Kuklux outrage is reported from Columbia. A negro, Pal White, attempted to address his fellow-negroes at a colored picnic the other day, when a white man, who had preceded him on the stump, sprang at him, seized him by the throat, and would perhaps have killed him but for outside interference. Pal White was a Democrat, and was criticising the white Radical's speech when the attack was made.

Says the Paducah Kentuckian: "The project of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Paducah, through Benton and Murray, to Paris, Tennessee, will soon take definite shape, and we have no doubt will be built before the close of next year. It can be built and equipped for about $700,000, which could be raised in Paducah, McCracken, Marshall, Calloway, and Henry counties, in sixty days. Let the work be pushed on. Such a road would be of incalculable advantage to the mercantile interests of Paducah."

Says the Elizabethtown News: "The negro boy, George Witarow, charged with breaking open Mr. Groom's store, at Glendale, last Wednesday night, is thought to be the mysterious Samuel Crawford, who murdered Peter Garvey, a watchman on the L. and N. Railroad, on the 8th of May. When first carried to jail, the negro, George Crawford, who has already been 'sent on to the Circuit Court,' on the same charge, and who by his confessions charged one Sam Crawford with the crime, immediately, we understand, recognized him, calling him Sam Crawford."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Atlanta, Ga., figures her real estate at $12,730,000.

A first-class bouquet costs $1 50 to $2 at Memphis.

Colored Savannah jubileed in Charleston on the Fourth.

Several very rich veins of gold have been struck near Dahlonega.

Watermelons are plentiful at Columbus, Ga., at from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a piece.

Eson, who murdered E. M. Lyles at Memphis on June 27, surrendered himself Wednesday.

The total number of persons in Middle Tennessee who have received discharges in bankruptcy is 1,519.

The Savannah Republican, on the authority of a rice-planter, reports that crop in an excellent condition, and promising very satisfactory results.

In Georgia they cure wife whipping and drunkenness by tying up the offender and licking him until he promises to join the church and Good Templars.

A Northern company have taken measures to establish an Empire Cotton Seed Huller and Oil Works at Columbus, Ga. The company will start with a capital of $125,000.

Lafayette Davis, the negro who murdered Travis Craig, colored, in Memphis last January, was arrested near Raleigh, Tennessee, Tuesday last. He is now in jail at Memphis.

At Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday evening last, the rare sight of five "Night Blooming Cereus" unfolding their wonderful beauty was announced at one of the florist's gardens.

Two jail deliveries in Georgia last week—one in Clarke, and the other in Randolph county. The prisoners left word that they'd be back when the fruit and green corn season was over.

Daniel Fleck, an old engineer, who ought to have known better, sat down upon the track of the Macon and Western railroad in Atlanta, Georgia, and was fatally injured by a train.

The lawyers of New Orleans celebrated the Fourth by marching in procession, with habeas corpus, mandamus and injunction seated in chairs of state. Fee bills were borne as banners.

The Richmond (Va.) base ball club has contributed $240, realized as entrance money to a series of its matches with the Baltimore Pastime Club, to the fund for the removal of the Confederate dead from Gettysburg.

A colored sailor was, last Friday night, compelled by two men to jump from a small river boat, lying at Alexandria, Va. He was drowned, and his murderers are now in jail. Much excitement prevailed among the colored people of Alexandria upon the discovery of the murder.

A New Orleans youth, aged twenty-one, attempted on last Sunday to blow his brains out with a revolver. Disappointment in love he assigned as the reason. He placed the weapon to his right temple and blazed away, only inflicting a dangerous wound. His brains were not in that part.

A passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, on Saturday last, killed a colored woman who was walking over one of its bridges, near Liberty. The woman heard it coming, ran, and had got across the bridge, but lost presence of mind and continued running on the track until overtaken and run over.

The gross amount realized by the recent sale of assets of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia amounts to the handsome sum of $304,[illegible]. This amount will be disbursed by D. J. Saunders, Esq., receiver, in payment of claims against the bank, and the redemption of its notes, at the rate of about ten cents on the dollar.

Grant's Kuklux Rangers are wanted at Starkeville, Miss. Five loyal men and brothers, on the night of June 29, made a dastardly attempt near Starkeville to hang one of the nation's wards. The five darkies who made the attempt on their "trooly loil" brother are still at large. The approach of some negro women prevented the hanging.

A Cheatham county (Tenn.) mother left her little child, aged five years, near the fireplace while she went to get some wood to replenish the fire. Upon her return she found the clothes of the child in flames and put them out as quickly as possible, but such injuries had the little one received that in ten minutes death ensued. The father, who was suffering from heart disease, on hearing of the accident, sank into a state of insensibility, and has not spoken since.

A son of Virginia has carried off the first prize at the University of Cambridge, England. In the following telegram to the London Times, of May 30th, the first name is that of a grandson of the late Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia: "The English declamation (and composition) prizes, at Trinity College, University of Cambridge, have been awarded as follows: First prize, George Lockhart Rives, scholar; second, Hon. C. H. Shutt; third, Lord Monteagle."

A meeting of the Lee Memorial Association was held last Friday evening at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va. A committee was appointed to organize a regular system of agencies throughout the Southern States. The committee consists of Col. T. M. R. Talcot, Capt. Robert H. Minor and R. H. Maury, Esq. Lieut. N. H. Vansant was elected secretary of the association. The above committee, on Saturday, waited on Col. Robert E. Withers, and secured his services as general agent of the association.

The southern portion of Wheeling, West Virginia, was on last Monday visited by a terrible storm of wind and rain. Houses were unroofed, chimneys and trees were blown down, and fences were laid flat, so violent was the storm. The Register of Tuesday says in regard to the damage done in the county: "We learned late last night that the wheat shocks on the farms below the city and in Marshall county had all been blown down; that the growing corn had been flattened to the earth, and a great deal of damage done by the hurricane."

Chas. Hayden, a mail agent at Kansas City, Mo., was arrested at that place Monday last, charged with robbing the Kansas Pacific mails. After his arrest Hayden made a confession, acknowledging his guilt. His mode of operations was to open a letter containing money, and abstract therefrom one-fifth or one-tenth of the contents. His robberies amounted to not less than $500. The lightest penalty for his offense is fifteen years in the penitentiary. Hayden has been leading a fast life at Kansas City, and his fondness for pleasure, women, fast horses and wine led him to appropriate other people's money. He came to Kansas City as a mail agent with the highest indorsements from Washington, D. C., where his friends reside. It is said he has friends in the highest influence in administration circles there.

A mob of negroes, all armed with stones, saplings, and pieces of fence-rails, attacked a party of nine white boys near Savannah, Georgia, last Monday. The ages of the boys ranged from ten to sixteen years. The mob had become incensed at them for some trifling remark made to a drunken negro, and followed them cursing and swearing vengeance upon them. When they had reached within a short distance of the white boys, some one of the latter fired on the negroes, killing one of them, a leading spirit, who was armed with two rocks, and had thrown another at the boys. A party who witnessed the affair testified before a coroner's jury that "he had no doubt but what the negroes, who were very infuriated, would have killed the last white boy had they come up with them before deceased was shot." The jury rendered a verdict that the killing was in self-defense.

Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of Louisiana, and Justice Evans, of the Second Justice's Court of New Orleans, have had a little row. The Judge of the District Court released a disreputable character named Munday from the workhouse on a writ of habeas corpus. The Justice again committed Munday and was brought before the Sixth District Court charged with contempt. He was, however, discharged. Returning to his office he issued an attachment against the Judge, and the latter official appearing, stated that by the language employed in his court he meant no contempt, was set at liberty. Judge Cooley at once returned to his court and issued an attachment against Justice Evans for contempt. A large crowd of spectators gathered to witness the proceedings in this strange case. After the judge and justice had mutually expressed "contempt" for each other, the judge sentenced the justice to six hours' confinement in the parish prison and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. For the present the affair is at an end, all people having supreme contempt for the parties interested in the contemptible affair.

The Quitman (Ga.) Banner tells how "infants drowned a baby," in the following manner: "A horrible affair occurred on a plantation six miles west of Quitman, on last Friday, by which a colored infant, eighteen months old, lost her life. The infant aforesaid was left at the cabin in charge of an older sister, some five years of age, whilst the mother went to work in a neighboring field. Soon after the departure of the mother, two colored children, aged about six and eight years, from another cabin on the same plantation, put in an appearance, and desired the little nurse to accompany them in quest of blackberries. She told them she could not leave the baby, but that if they (the visitors) would take her (the baby) to the well, and drown it, she would go with them. They instantly seized the child, one taking hold of its head and the other its feet, carried it to the well and gleefully cast it in. The mother soon after received intelligence of the affair, but, before she could extricate the child from the water, life was extinct. The children were arrested, but immediately discharged, as it was evident, from their youth, they were not legally responsible for the serious crime committed."

Noah James, an ex-member of the West Virginia Legislature, and a man of wealth and influence, committed suicide by blowing out his brains, on last Friday, at his place near Central Station, Doddridge county, Va. The suicide of James was the result of a confession by a man named Owens, a convict for life in the penitentiary for the murder of Rogers, in Doddridge county, last March. Up to the time of his incarceration Owens had preserved a stubborn silence with regard to the murder, but a few days after his arrival at the penitentiary he made a full confession, in which he stated "that James offered to give him twenty-five dollars and lead him fifty dollars more if he would kill Rogers." Owens also stated that the powder, lead, and caps was furnished by James, and that James fired the first shot, the ball taking effect in Rogers' body. Owens then fired, killing Rogers. Owens states that James promised him if he (Owens) was arrested that James would go his bail, procure lawyers, pay witnesses, and swear him out of the scrape, all of which he refused to do. Public opinion, however, had been aroused before Owens' conviction, and the complicity of James suspected. At length it was thought sufficient evidence had been found to authorize the arrest of James, and on last Saturday the warrant was to be served, but at that time he had appeared before a higher power.

Strike While the Iron is Hot.

Wonders are accomplished by striking when the iron is hot. The main thing is to get your iron hot; that done and every stroke of the work which follows will count for all it is worth. Let us make a practical application of this wise and homely old metaphor. Take, for instance, a good cause; what single thing is it that most retards its success and most depresses the zeal and faith of its advocates? Our answer is, the apathy of public opinion. Overcome this; once get people to thinking and talking about your scheme or idea, and if there is any substantial good in it, the public will not be long in finding it out, nor will the full fruition of your hopes be long delayed. When torpid indifference has given place to lively curiosity, when people begin to listen to you and to manifest an interest in your theories and purposes, then the iron is hot; the time for striking has surely come, and your success will be in direct proportion to the skill and vigor with which you push your work.

We write these words *apropos* of the Louisville Library Association. Four months ago this excellent enterprise was hardly thought of, much less talked about. To-day it is a well-organized and flourishing institution. Its success demonstrates what has been demonstrated a thousand times before—that a good cause re-enforced by earnestness of purpose and energetic endeavor can seldom fail to achieve a triumph. To those who started and performed this really noble work we tender our sincere congratulations, and we also congratulate the city of Louisville on the possession of so strong an element of enlightened public spirit and disinterested liberality as the rise, progress, and issue of this latest movement for a library so forcibly reveals. That there are men enough in this city with willing hearts and hands for such work as these men have done is a fact that does us credit—a fact which merits the consideration of those who are not like-minded, and which ought to be a powerful sermon of reproof and edification.

We have pronounced the library a success. By this we mean that it has grown into a thing of use; it has begun its career; it has surmounted the myriad difficulties and annoyances which beset such projects in their preliminary stages; it has strikingly falsified the predictions of any number of doubting THOMASES; and it has now reached the stage when, the iron being hot, it is time to ply the hammer of enterprise with redoubled vigor, so that the air shall be filled with brilliant sparks, and all ears are attracted by the ringing tones of the anvil. To the officers and friends of the library we say, push ahead with your good work. You have reached a winning stage in your progress. People are beginning to talk about your association. You have made an impression on the public mind, and it is for you now to keep alive and intensify this impression. The horrible apathy against which you have struggled so long and so indignantly is gradually changing into a kind of attention, and this attention should be developed into a lively interest. Libraries started as this was started have won glorious successes elsewhere, and as human nature is everywhere essentially the same, the Louisville Library is certain to become and continue a worthy monument of ornament and use so long as it continues to be a cherished object of such an irrepressible enthusiasm, and of such wise and untiring efforts as have been and are now bestowed upon it.

Our own columns bear most ample witness to the zeal with which we have espoused the cause of the library, and we are gratified to know that our commendations of its claims have contributed somewhat to its success. We have succeeded in getting the iron hot. We have kept the subject so constantly before the public that our articles have at last attracted attention. Notably so in the case of our leading article of the 28th of June. That article has had the good fortune to be considerably talked about. By most it has been well received; by a few it has been condemned as impolitic, and calculated to harm the cause it was designed to serve. We have been told that we ought not to find fault with the public for its remissness in the matter of libraries; that in writing of the present attempt we have divulged too freely the difficulties and obstacles that have beset its progress; that, in short, our remarks have not been sufficiently spurious or rose-colored. Our reply to this remonstrance is a short one. When all is well, no one will be more prompt and happy to say so than we. Till then, however, we must be permitted to speak the truth, as much of it, and in such spirit and form as we think best. For the rest, it is neither decent nor honest to humbug the public, it is contemptible to flatter it, and it is in the last degree unworthy of the press to refrain from speaking of its faults and errors without fear or favor and from reprobating them in the severest terms, let the consequences be what they may. Now, every one knows that enterprises similar in character to this library movement are not at all popular here; that indeed no attempt of the kind—and there have been many—has ever attained a permanent success among us. Furthermore, every educated and thoughtful citizen grievously deplores so miserable a state of feeling, while they are well aware that no object in the nature of a popular library can possibly succeed, except by fighting its way, inch by inch, over a field more closely invested by the hosts of Philistia than any other known spot. Under these circumstances would it not be utterly foolish and utterly futile, and the worst of charlatanism, to attempt to create the impression that a library had sprung up among us almost spontaneously, meeting with good wishes and abundant help on every hand, finding more helps than hindrances, more zeal than indifference, more cause for encouragement and rejoicing than for depression and indignation, more elements of a friendly nature than of forces and obstacles to overcome? For ourselves at least, we are too sincerely devoted to our new Library Association and its merits and claims are of too genuine and exalted a character to allow us to make it the subject of such discreditable misrepresentation. Already it is a success, and we are confident that it has a bright future in store; but we know that that success has cost a great deal of resolute and persistent endeavor, and that a vast deal more will be required before we shall behold it a great and flourishing institution—the pride and glory of our city. Such it can be made, such we believe it will be made, but it is a mighty undertaking. We repeat we shall not resort to the claptrap tricks and devices of quacks, and schemes of sinister import. There are some subjects too worthy as well as too sacred to be trifled with, and of such pre-eminently is this present effort to educate the people of Louisville up to the point of bestowing upon themselves, and their children after them, the noble gift of a grand public library. Meanwhile let those of us who are interested in this high purpose take notice that the public mind is beginning to be aroused, and that it behooves them to strike while the iron is hot.

☞ HORACE GREELEY tells us that some of the purest and best women of New England have gone South to teach the colored children. Very true; and yet in some cases the South has not treated these women as the purest and best of women should be treated. Near Brandon, Miss., for instance, one or two of them were actually ostracised not long ago for no other offense than that of bathing in the river with a number of colored gentlemen!

☞ GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN sends this dispatch to the New York Sun, signed "The next President of America": "I am off at 2 o'clock. I propose to invade Ireland and re-establish the Commune in Paris. If shot, remember me." And the Sun asks, "If he is shot how can he be President of America?" How can he, sure enough? We wish somebody would shoot him and see if he can.

☞ A Long Branch dispatch says: "The GRANT banquet takes place this evening at Collector MURPHY'S cottage given to President GRANT and family." We are at a loss to know whether it was the banquet or the cottage that was given to President GRANT and family, but from GRANT'S extraordinary luck in that line, we take it for granted that it was the cottage.

☞ Next Saturday night the Carpet-baggers' and Scalawags' State Central Polemic Society of South Carolina will debate the great national question, "Does the President's pardon of BOWEN authorize that distinguished gentleman to marry some more?" Front seats reserved for ladies bringing certificates of loyalty.

☞ The Northwestern University of Illinois has conferred upon General SHERIDAN the degree of Doctor of Laws. And now it it will perform another deed of equal merit, that of conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Gen. BUTLER, it will be time for the faculty to set fire to the institution and quit.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier.

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous disease, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

LOCAL NOTICES.

James Sproule & Co. Late Sproule & Mandeville,

have just received per express a large assortment black and colored alpaca sacks, frocks and Derby coats; white and figured Marseilles vests; summer cassimere suits; brown linen duck suits; brown linen dusters, &c., &c.—92 and 94 West Jefferson street. jy6 d2

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

YOUNG PRAIRIE GROUSE, YOUNG WOODCOCK, SOFT-SHELL CRABS, DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS, YOUNG SQUIRRELS,

and many other delicacies, too numerous to mention. Just received at Rufer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market. C. C. RUFER, Proprietor. jy23 3w

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. sn-dawly

MARRIED.

KERR—DeBARTH—At the First Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 6th, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. ENOS E. KERR, of Mound City, Ill., to Miss MAGGIE DeBARTH, of this city.

Attendants—Miss Lizzie DeBarth, of this city, and Lem R. Harris, of Mound City, Ills.

DIED.

HATCH—In this city, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1871, at the residence of her father, Mr. W. E. Kennedy, Mrs. ANNA G., wife of W. H. Hatch, of consumption, aged 20 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 267 Tenth street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LANG—On 5th inst., of gastritis, D. P. LANG, aged 49 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible] Portland avenue, on 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOLDT—At one o'clock yesterday, after three days' illness, CHARLES BOLDT, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Preston street this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BURNETT—On the 4th inst., MARY H. BURNETT, after a short but painful illness.

☞ Cambridgeport (Mass.) papers please copy.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits, POPLIN SUITS, Linen Suits, WHITE SUITS, AND **OVERSKIRTS,**

IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT

MORRIS LEVI'S

Cloak and Suit Store, No. 167 Fourth st. au16 d&wWed&Fr

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

The members of Loraine Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, on Jefferson street, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother CHAS. BOLDT. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to join with us.

By order of the N. G. W. EISLER, Rec. Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in called communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in R. A. degree. By order D. ORRILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

A stated meeting of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, will be held at their room, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. Y. M., is called this (Friday) evening, July 7th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the second degree. C. G. SMITH, W. M.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of High and Sixteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of High street and Sixteenth street, of the capacity of five hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns." CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. WM. F. KUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1871. JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

1859 Established 1859

SEALING-WAX.

25,000 LBS. to close out stock. I will sell at reduced prices common F. C. Cement, H. L. C. R. Wax, A No. 1, superior quality, pale color and free from brick-dust. J. T. PEAT, Cincinnati, O. jy7 d2

GRAND TRIAL

— OF —

REAPERS & MOWERS

WILL take place at Mr. M. P. HYATT'S, on the Brownsboro road, four miles from the city, on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th. All interested are invited to attend. Competition open to the world. The following premiums are offered:

Best combined reaper and mower.....$30
Best single reaper.....25
Best single mower.....25

I. L. HYATT,
President Louisville and Jefferson Co. Agricultural Association.

All entries to be made by 10 o'clock Friday, the 7th, on the grounds, to J. B. PARKS, Chairman Committee. jy1 dtd

REAL ESTATE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMPHIS.

A SHORT POSTPONEMENT.

SATISFACTORY reasons to the Managers of the Real Estate Distribution of Memphis cause them to ask of the public the indulgence of a short postponement. Our scheme is one of magnitude. To successfully get through with it has required the establishment of agencies throughout the United States. This we have done, but more time has been necessary to do so than at first supposed. We are now in working order from New York to San Francisco. The drawing comes off on

AUGUST 31st

without fail. By that date we will have realized our most sanguine expectations and will render the public that satisfaction we have always designed to give. Our offices everywhere will continue open until then. Apply to W. SCOTT GLORE for circulars and particulars. PASSMORE & RUFFEN, Managers, Memphis, Tenn.

July 3, 1871. jy5w1&jy6d6

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves; Chemisettes; Corsets; Embroidered Collars and Cuffs; Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. / 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water.

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO., General Agents, 115 Chambers st., N. Y. je30 d3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION, Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

[illegible]

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption: confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

B. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc31 deodly-MW&F

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Dividend.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO.

A DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. is this day declared from the earnings of the company for the past six months, and credited to the surplus fund.

THEODORE HARRIS, President.

June 30, 1871. jy7 d3

Dividend.

EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS, } ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1871. }

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the bank was declared, payable on demand, free of all taxes. Stockholders residing in Louisville will receive their dividends at the Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

jy6 d3* E. C. BRECK, Cashier.

Notice.

THE books for subscription to the one hundred thousand dollars new stock of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank will be opened at their office, in this city, on Saturday, July 15, 1871.

jy4 d10 R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Dividend.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, July 3, 1871.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on demand.

jy4 d5 THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Farmers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

July 1, 1871 jy4 d5

Dividend.

THE Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

Louisville, July 3d, 1871. jy4 d5

Dividend.

THE People's Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend (No. 12) of four (4) per cent., free of all tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors

JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Louisville, July 3, 1871. jy4 d5

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

July 3, 1871—jy4 d3 E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE German Insurance Company has declared an annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock ($500,000), or seven dollars per share, free of Government tax, to be credited on the stock notes. jy4 d5 J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Dividend.

THE Manufacturers' Bank has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

jy3 d5 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., } LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1871. }

THE Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, upon the stock and stock liabilities of the company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

jy2 d6. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

Notice to Water Consumers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1871.

THE water rents from date to the 1st of January, 1872, are now due. The rules of the Water Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 11th of the present month.

jy1 d10 W. F. BARRET, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

NO. 295 First street, N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871. jy7 dlm&sSa

FOREST ACADEMY.

Select Male School.

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced, and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

N. B. This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the church ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.

jy2 deod3m B. H. McCOWN.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS sailing from New York every Thursday and Saturday.

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and the Continent.

Rates—Cabin, $75 and $90; Round trip, $135, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York,
Or to J. D. O'LEARY,
je27 TuFr&Su6m Franklin Bank, 63 Fifth st.

CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature.

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards. jy6 dtc

JNO. WATTS KEARNEY is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth ward. jy1 dtf

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July 1871. je24 dtc

Gen. J. T. BOYLE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth District, Sixth ward. je10 dtf

GENUINE IMPROVED

TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents. Hours—For Ladies, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 8 p. m.

je1 SuWe&Frlm

JNO. A. DICKINSON,

FURNITURE,

NO. 33 THIRD STREET,

ap13 dtf Between Main and Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mad Stone.

OWEN & SUTTON, on the corner of Market and Floyd, have for sale a mad stone. Call to [illegible] the same. [illegible] je6 d6

Notice to Residents and Householders on Chestnut street, between Floyd and Seventh.

NOTICE is hereby given to all lot-owners and householders on Chestnut street, from Floyd to Seventh, that, after the 15th day of July, 1871, no permits will be granted to break the street surface for the purpose of making sewer, gas, or water connections.

Owners of property wishing to make connections with the sewer in the above-mentioned street will act accordingly.

Especial attention is also called to the importance of wrapping every house connection [illegible].

J. M. ST. JOHN, C. E.
City Engineer's Office, June 28, 1871. je29

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, } LEXINGTON, KY. }

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, Grand Commander of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and, after diligent search, cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issue of new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.

G. D. BUCKNER,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18 1871. ap19 WeSa4m

Moselle Wine—Attention, Connoisseurs.

A SPECIAL importation of this fine and rare sparkling wine, from the "Banks of the Blue Moselle." Just received and for sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
je6 dsodlm 95 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
50 oz Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 oz Nit. Silver;
200 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
100 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
200 lbs Chloroform;

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 273 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
100 lbs Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
200 lbs Pow'd Jalap;

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 273 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Bigand's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s [illegible]
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s [illegible]
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive [illegible]

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 273 Main st.

Notice.

E. D. STANDIFORD, Joshua F. Speed, James W. Henning, Norvin Green, Albert Fink, John E. Green, and J. M. Monohan, incorporators, have, on the 1st day of June, 1871, produced articles of incorporation from the Jefferson County Clerk, under the act of March 15, 1870. The corporation to be known as "The Louisville Car-wheel and Railway Supply Company," for the manufacture, purchase, and sale of Railroad Car-wheels and other Railroad Supplies, with its principal place of business in the city of Louisville.

The amount of the capital stock is thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) in shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, one-fourth paid down and the balance in installments of what called for by the stockholders or the Board of Directors.

The corporation to commence its existence upon the 1st day of June, 1871, and to continue for fifteen years unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed by at least three-fourths of the stockholders in interest.

The business of the corporation to be managed by a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, a Superintendent and a Board of five Directors. The Directors to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in June, and the other officers by the Board of Directors at their first or early subsequent meeting of each new Board.

The liabilities or indebtedness of the company never to exceed twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000), and the stockholders to be liable only for the amount of their stock subscription.

E. D. STANDIFORD, President.
JNO E GREEN, Sec. and Treas. je24 eoslm

To Officers of the state of Kentucky.

I AM prepared to collect all taxes heretofore paid to the United States Government on the salary of officers that have been in the civil service, the Supreme Court of the United States having pronounced the act of Congress levying said tax unconstitutional.

H. W. HAWES.
je6 dlm No. 46 West Jefferson st., Louisville Ky.

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or, in my absence, address me, care Slaughter & Campbell.

my9 dtf L. L. ANDERSON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Paroquet Springs.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large, two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ball-rooms in the State, with large and well ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, ample shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near the springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other in-door amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R. and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasures of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, man, banker, and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to business in the morning.

je28 dlm L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Rock Springs,

PEWEE VALLEY, L., C. & L. R. R.,

(Formerly known as Dr. Caspari's Rock Spring Water Cure.)

THIS healthy, beautiful and picturesque place of resort, within 18 miles from Louisville, and on an elevation of 500 feet over the river, is now open for the reception of boarders. The hotel building is new and elegantly fitted out, and will be kept in first-class style. The bathing facilities at Rock Springs form a splendid feature, consisting of warm and cold baths, showers, douches, and vapor baths. Regular conveyances will daily meet the afternoon trains at Pewee Valley Station. Circulars can be obtained in this city at the drug store of Duke & Helmus, west side of Fourth street, between Market and Main streets, and at the drug store of Fanest Bros., corner Eleventh and Market streets. For terms and particulars please address

C. G. ENGLEMAN, Manager,
Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R., Ky.
je14 WeFr&Sulm

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA.

THESE springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, will accommodate 2,500 persons. They afford accommodations for 1,500 persons. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad run to the springs. Excursion tickets, at low rates, will be furnished in the principal cities, North and South. These springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Prof. Rosenberger's excellent band will be in attendance to enliven the lawns and ball-room. Masquerade and fancy balls during the season, as heretofore. An extensive livery will be kept at very moderate charges. Charges—$3 per day and $80 per month of 30 days; children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price; white servants according to accommodations. The water can be had at wholesale of R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents for Louisville, and at retail of any of the retail druggists of this city. Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the springs, &c., &c., may be had, free of charge, of any dealer who has the water for sale.

je10 deodlm GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

THE undersigned, having purchased and improved the above property, famous for the medicinal and curative qualities of its waters, as attested by the best medical talent of the entire country, announces to the public seeking health, pleasure, and comfort that the hotel will be thrown open for visitors on the 26th instant.

The welfare of the guests has been confided solely to Mr A. Walroth, of Lexington, who, with the kind assistance of Mrs. Thorel, will strenuously endeavor to sustain the high character given the springs by their management thereof in 1866 and 1867.

Capacity from three to four hundred guests. Terms, $3 per day; $18 per week; $75 per month. Unusually liberal deductions made to families or parties from above rates.

Excursion tickets can be obtained at reduced rates upon application at the ticket office of the L. & N. R. R. in Louisville.

Trains leaving Nashville at 9:40 p. m., Memphis at 12:45 p. m., New Orleans at 4:30 p. m., connect at Lebanon Junction with trains leaving Louisville at 7:30 a. m. for Crab Orchard.

je16 eod&Sutf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Prop'r.

MAXSON HOUSE,

Narragansett Pier, R. I.

LOCATED on elevated land, near the bathing beach, having a fine view of ocean, bay, and surrounding country. Is entirely new furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Applications for rooms and board should be addressed to E. TUCKER, Proprietor. my5 eodlm

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md. Bonds, Stock, and Cash.

50,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. B. McCOLLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Commissioners.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto. Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown.
Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt'e.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 30 Postoffice avenue, Balt'e.
John H. Fowler, Esq.
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, 31 Nassau st., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Tickets sent "C. O. D.," if desired.

Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c. Good responsible agents wanted. je15 d&w

LOUISVILLE

Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones &c., and by analysis Bromophite is shown to be 2 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton, and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2¢ per pound. Principal warehouse and salesroom 30 Third st. Send for a circular.

my10 dsw3m&wSm ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

YOUNG GROUSE,

Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs, and Clams

At WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK Champagne, Sillery, and Extra Dry. A. LALANDE & CO., Proprietors of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Cantenac Clarets. A full assortment of the above Wines for sale by all principal grocers and wine dealers. J. H. SCHRODER & SONS. ap7 deodlm

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership of Warren, Roach & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] Bosch retiring, and the remaining parties, W. Warren and E. C. Warren, assuming all liabilities.

J. W. WARREN,
[illegible]
E. C. WARREN.

July 1, 1871.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of Warren & Brother, and will continue the Wholesale Hat and Cap business at the old stand. Mr. J. W. Roach will remain with us and solicits the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. WM. B. WARREN,
July 1, 1871—jy4 d6 EUGENE C. WARREN.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. Von Borries, H. Beckurts and L. Helmers, under the name and style of Von Borries & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, L. Helmers retiring. The business will be continued by J. Von Borries and H. Beckurts under the firm name of Von Borries & Beckurts.

J. VON BORRIES,
H. BECKURTS,
L. HELMERS.

July 1st, 1871.

VON BORRIES & BECKURTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

— AND —

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

66 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy1 d2

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Geo. Dreisbach & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. Dreisbach retiring. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. GEO. DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER,
H. W. BOHMER.

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a commission business in flour, grain and country produce, at the old stand of Geo. Dreisbach & Co. Style of firm will be Edinger & Bohmer. W. H. EDINGER,
H. W. BOHMER.

In retiring from business I thank my friends and patrons for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my successors to the liberal patronage bestowed upon me. GEO. DREISBACH.

July 1, 1871. jy1 d2w

Notice.

THE name and style of the firm of J. M. Carson & Co., plumbers, gas and steam fitters, is this day changed to Carson & Mason.

J. M. CARSON,
ROBERT MASON.

July 1st, 1870. jy1 d5

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Hardy, Blake & Co., at No. 66 Broad street, New York City, and C. P. Moorman & Co., at No. 97 East Main street, Louisville, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Geo. O. Blake retiring. The business will be continued by C. P. Moorman and Milton J. Hardy, who are alone authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

C. P. MOORMAN,
MILTON J. HARDY,
GEO. O. BLAKE.

Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1871.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of C. P. Moorman & Co., at Louisville, Ky., and Milton J. Hardy & Co., at New York City, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Liquor business.

C. P. MOORMAN,
MILTON J. HARDY.

Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1871. je28 d5

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Brady & Sproule, of New York, and D. V. Mandeville, of Louisville, under the style of Sproule & Mandeville, dealers in Gents' Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson street and 124 Main street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. D. V. Mandeville retiring. The business will be continued by Brady & Sproule, of New York, under the firm name of James Sproule & Co., who are alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm. BRADY & SPROULE,
D. V. MANDEVILLE.

HAVING appointed Mr. H. A. Witherspoon our attorney, he alone is authorized to act for us in the management of the business of the new firm.

JAMES SPROULE & CO.

Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1871. je24 dtf

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TERRY, SNODGRASS & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco at 266 Hancock street, between Jefferson and Green. WM. TERRY,
WM. E. SNODGRASS,
J. C. DIMMOS,
Late of Campbell co., Ky.

Louisville, Ky., June 28, 1871. je24 dlm

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pains in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the [illegible].

[illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. [illegible]

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—3 for $1.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. ja30 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

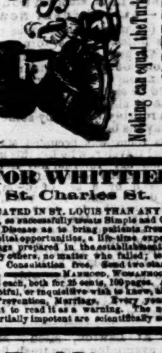
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. LIMERICK'S PILE SPECIFIC,

Warranted to cure Piles, Fistula, and all diseases of the rectum. An internal and external remedy. Cures Constipation. Delightful to use. Arthur Peter & Co., Wholesale Agents.



Nothing can equal the Turkish Tooth Balm for the Teeth & Gums.

"QUICK RELIEF"

Cures all manner of pains. Wholesale and retail at No. 52 Market street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky. Sold by Druggists. DR. LIMERICK & CO. ap21 dimisa Tu&Fri

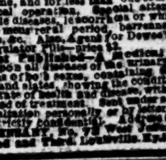
DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER Physician, as successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; will prove [illegible]. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] by mail, 25 cents each, both for 35 cents, 300 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1869,



by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix cured that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator.

[illegible]

STEAM JOBPRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $9 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $2 to $5 per 1,000
Election Cards, $2 to $5 per 1,000
Visiting Cards, $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere. Second Story Courier-Journal Building, Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE

GERMAN BANK

— AND —

INSURANCE COMPANY.

JUNE 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Bills of exchange		[illegible]
Office fixtures		[illegible]
Building		[illegible]
Suspended debt		[illegible]
Protest account		[illegible]
Revenue stamps		[illegible]
Local bonds		[illegible]
Due by banks	[illegible]	
Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due banks	[illegible]
Dividends	[illegible]
Fire premiums	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Protest and loss	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

F. VIGLINI, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of July, 1871. WM. H. SANDERS,
jy6 d3 Notary Public for Jefferson Co., Ky.

Semi-annual Statement OF THE

WESTERN INSURANCE

— AND —

BANKING COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, June 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Bills and notes discounted	$[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Revenue stamps	[illegible]
Due from banks	31,825 00
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000 00
Insurance fund	[illegible]
Dividend unpaid	[illegible]
Interest and exchange	[illegible]
Fund to pay taxes	[illegible]
Due to banks	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

HENRY HURTER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th June, 1871. jy4 d5 C. S. MUELLER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Notes Discounted	$[illegible]
Suspended Debt	[illegible]
Office Furniture	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Protest Fees	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
New York Banks	[illegible]
Other Banks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$[illegible]
Ind. Dep's	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Due Banks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this July 1, 1871. jy4 d3 J. W. NICHOLS, N. P.

Statement of the Condition of the Central Savings Bank on the 30th day of June, 1871.

Due from Banks		$[illegible]
Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Protest		[illegible]
Revenue Stamps		[illegible]
Furniture	$ 1,200 00	
Banking-House	18,800 00	
Real Estate	15,000 00	
		35,000 00
Old Stock Liabilities		35,000 00
Cash and Cash Items		[illegible]
		$194,004 43
Capital Stock		$[illegible]
Deposits		[illegible]
Interest and Exchange		[illegible]
Contingent Fund		[illegible]
Bills payable		15,000 00
Unclaimed Dividends		[illegible]
Old Stockholders' account		[illegible]
		$194,004 43

H. B. GRANT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1871. M. A. HUSTON,
jy4 d4 Notary Public.

Eleventh Semi-annual Report OF THE

CONDITION

OF THE

Western Financial Corporation.

ASSETS.

Galt House Company bonds, 8 per cent	$[illegible]	
Kentucky bonds, 7 per cent	5,900 00	
		$[illegible]
Bills and notes discounted		1,074,[illegible]
Suspended debt	$[illegible]	
Debts in suit	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Due by banks	[illegible]	
New York exchange	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Revenue stamps		[illegible]
Currency		[illegible]
		$1,604,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Due to banks	[illegible]
Fund to pay Government tax	[illegible]
Dividend No. [illegible]	[illegible]
	$1,604,[illegible]

JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] June, 1871. H. M. BUFORD, N. P. Jefferson Co.
jy4 d3

STATEMENT of the CONDITION OF THE

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY

June 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$[illegible]
Corporation and Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]
Suspended Debt	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Office Furniture	[illegible]
Due by Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Surplus	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Internal Revenue Tax	[illegible]
Due Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	591,[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, July 1, 1871.

Subscribed and sworn to as a correct statement before me. J. M. [illegible], Notary Public J. C.
jy4 d3

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad.

There are only $200,000 of the first Mortgage Bonds. The entire length of the road is about 80 miles, with about 25 miles fully completed and in regular operation.

The mortgage executed to secure these bonds covers the entire length of the road, its franchise, stock, subscriptions, depots, and other property, which, aside from its franchise, is worth over one million of dollars, and the sale of the bonds will finish the entire road. J. G. BARRET,
jy4 dlm Citizens' Bank.

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:

Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

Vernon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.

Macon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.

Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

The above bonds are sold at rates which yield, upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent., semi-annual interest. Having been engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds in Kentucky for the past two years, we refer with pleasure to the fact that the county bonds of Chariton, Lewis, Ray, Livingston, Pettis, Henry, Callaway, Cass, and several other counties, whose bonds we have negotiated, are now held at an advance of 15 to 18 per cent. upon the purchase price.

The following well-known financiers, among many others, after a thorough examination, have invested largely:

E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.

Col. John Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.

James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.

Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.

John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.

W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.

Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.

N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.

Ed. Cronly, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.

Dr. J. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Z. P. McBrayer, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Edm'd Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.

E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.

C. R. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.

Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.

Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of its financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to S. & A. McKEE,
Bond and Stock Brokers,
my10 WeFr&Sutf 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, } LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1871. }

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, July 8th, 1871, for the construction of the following work, viz:

Sewer in Sixth cross street, from Portland avenue to Bank street. Sewer in Eighth street, from Congress street to the Ohio river, and in Congress street, from Sixth to Ninth. Sewer in Green street, from First to Brook street.

Also to extend the Baxter avenue arch over Beargrass creek, together with the necessary work on wing walls, approach-culverts, and sewers, and abutment, in accordance with plans and specifications in the City Engineer's office.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of the City Engineer on and after Tuesday, July 4th, 1871.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

je25 d10 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Undertakers.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, } LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1871. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, July 8, 1871, for furnishing coffins and burying the deceased city paupers during the ensuing year. This will include the burying of such bodies upon which inquests are held, as may be ordered, as well as paupers who may die in city institutions, whose coffins are not ordered.

Separate bids must be made for those over and those under 12 years of age; also for the Eastern and Western districts.

Bidders must have their place of business in the district for which they bid.

jy4 d3d JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
One month.....1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. No News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.....2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL including SUNDAY'S issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year; $1 25 per month.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each.....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 60
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 50

An extra copy is allowed to any club agent for every club of ten, at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every twenty additional subscribers; also an extra copy of the Daily for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent by postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Louisville to Cincinnati, 4 hours.

Connecting at Cincinnati with

7 Daily Trains running Silver Palace Cars to Eastern Cities without change.

The only Route to Baltimore in 26 hours

The only Route to Washington in 27 hours

New York, Boston, and Eastern Cities in Correspondingly Quick Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex., except Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Mail, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Exp., except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaGrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Leaving Cars at 1:40 p. m. Omnibus [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Main and Third streets. Ticket offices Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars. je6 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE,

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

St. Louis, Chicago

— AND —

EASTERN CITIES.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 a. m. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:40 p. m. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:30 p. m. Express. Daily, except Sunday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-car berths secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my1 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

RAILROAD.

37 Miles Shorter than the old line via Indianapolis to Chicago, and the ONLY ROUTE via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute, and all points West.

SHORT LINE NORTH & NORTHWEST

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves	at	[illegible] a. m.
Returning, arrives	at	[illegible] p. m.
Night Express leaves	at	[illegible] p. m.
Returning, arrives	at	[illegible] a. m.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Transfer Wagon will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.

A. L. HOOPER, G. T. A.

R. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agent, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. ja26 dly

Louisville and Nashville

— AND —

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

(June 4, 1871.)

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

HOTELS.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished.

Corner Fourth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Day.

fe6 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, [illegible] STOCKTON,
Late of Perryville, Ky. Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

BURTON & STOCKTON.....PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

DRY GOODS.

Jaconets, Lawns, &c.

300 PCS buff, blue, black, pink, and green French Jaconets;
500 pcs Printed French Jaconets;
200 pcs " English "
5 cases " Pacific Percales;
2 cases " Sprague's "
2 cases " French "
5 cases " English "
10 cases " Pacific Lawns;
10 cases " Sprague's "
4 cases black Lawns;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 73 and 75 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Poplins, Grenadines, &c.

5 CASES gray Lisle Thread Poplins;
5 cases plaid " "
3 cases striped " "
200 pcs Embroidered Grenadines;
200 pcs plain Dress Bareges;
200 All-Wool French DeLaines;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 73 and 75 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ginghams.

12 CASES Imported Ginghams;
15 " Domestic "
200 pcs Chambray "
200 " Domestic Chambray Ginghams;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 73 and 75 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS,
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, it is believed that the most sure firm of collecting lawyers in all of the country for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE [illegible]

LANE DAVID—[illegible]

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible] street, north side, bet. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second hand Pianos and Organs for sale or upon monthly installment, at low prices. [illegible]

my1 eodtf 79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Courier-Journal.
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

Boston has voted to license beer-shops.

Grant's pet colt is down with the "sore-tail."

A Kansas paper "preëmmitted its issue" on the Fourth.

"Another Chinaman murdered," is the standing San Francisco item.

In their hours of ease the Pittsburghers kill time by forging pension papers.

New York is in a tremble over the prospective fruit of an Orange celebration.

A Jefferson county farmer has named his pet ram Eugene. He calles him the modern Eugene, A ram.

The New York Judges have dispirited the roughs by deciding that voluntary intoxication aggravates crime.

"Delicious and romantic pensiveness" is the characteristic of a New York vocalist who "has the soul of music in his larynx."

A colloquialism in the Small Talk has thrown the Mobile Morning Howler into a spasm of bad English. The M. M. H. is a tender sheet.

The number of families rendered homeless on the Fourth through the agency of fire-crackers is productive of numerous squibs in the newspapers.

A Pennsylvania coal mine has been burning during the past twelve years, and a rough estimate makes out that the fire will subside in about forty years from now.

Indigent persons in Chicago play tom-cat under the windows of irascible old bachelors, and gather a rich harvest of boots and things thrown at them during the serenade.

The unhappy Americans of Lafayette, Ind., didn't have any Fourth of July. The enterprising Germans of the place captured the glorious day and celebrated the German victory over France.

A patriotic Philadelphia paper celebrated the Fourth by publishing the Journal of the Continental Congress, accompanied by biographical sketches of those good old rebels, the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Leclear exhibits in his studio, in New York, a finished head of H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville. The Post says: "The portrait is remarkably strong in its expression of individual character, and the rare and brilliant qualities of color displayed in the flesh tints, from light to shadow in the most subtle gradations, are worthy of the highest praise."

YELLOW SPRINGS.

A Delightful Watering-place—Fine Hotel—Pleasant Landlord—Indian Mound—Mysterious Well—Grand Scenery—Louisvillians on Hand.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Yellow Springs, O., July 5, 1871.

I have been somewhat of a traveler and frequenter of watering-places, but have never yet been at a more pleasant place than this. The Neff House, at which all visitors here are quartered, is something more than a summer abode. It is a hotel, built, furnished and kept upon the plan of the grand hotels which adorn our cities. It fronts upon the lawn three hundred feet north and south, with an east and west wing one hundred and fifty feet, all four stories high, and surrounded by a grand porch twenty feet wide and three stories high. This portico forms one of the finest promenades that can be imagined. In the forenoon one half its length is a delightful shade, and in the afternoon the other half is the same, and it affords cooling shade enough for all the guests to sit or promenade, and all the children to play. It is protected by a roof from the rain, and forms a place to sit, to walk and to play when the weather is too bad for the guests to be out in the woods or upon the lawn.

The rooms of the Neff House, 250 in number, are constructed and furnished with a view to the comforts of home. They are not eight or ten feet pens, with stool chairs, board furniture and corn-cob mattresses, but large rooms, well finished and supplied with the best of furniture and beds that really invite sleep. Each bedstead has upon it a spring mattress, on top of which is a hair mattress, good enough and inviting enough for the repose of the most fastidious and luxurious, as well as the afflicted.

The dining-room is a noble hall 150 feet in length, with tables around each side and down the middle, arranged for families or groups of friends. This grand room will comfortably seat five or six hundred persons, and when the guests are seated at the tables the food that is served is of the best kind, and handed by clean and polite waiters. There is plenty of the very best to eat, and it comes from the kitchen in inviting and wholesome style. The kitchen itself is one of the most perfect and well arranged in the country, and is kept in such order that what comes from it can only be of the best of its kind.

The parlor is another grand room more than half the size of the dining room, and furnished in the happiest style. There is a piano at each end of it, and plenty of comfortable chairs, sofas, &c. It is one of the most delightful rooms that can be imagined. And the whole is lighted up with gas made upon the premises, which can but remind one of the comforts of the city hotel. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Sinks, the proprietor, and Messrs. Gale and Boyd, his assistants, are just so polite, kind and agreeable as men ever get to be, and each loses no opportunity to make guests at home and happy. And if either of them were remiss in any duty there is Mr. Edward Neff and Mr. Phelps Neff, sons of the original owner of the Yellow Springs property, who are ever on hand to keep the guests company, show them the sights and beauties of the place, and make them happy whether they want to be or not.

The spring from which this place takes its name is the finest I have ever seen. It bursts out of the hillside a short distance from the hotel in a stream large enough to turn a mill. The water is as cold as ice, and so heavily charged with the oxyde of iron that it discolors everything with which it comes in contact. It is this discoloring which gives the place the name of Yellow Springs.

A large reservoir has been made in front of the spring, into which the water is discharged. In this pool the carbonate of lime, which the water holds in solution, is deposited in some of the most beautiful of forms. They remind one of the coral seen in the sea. They assume every conceivable shape, and keep on rising as the deposits are laid until they come to the surface, and there look like coral pyramids, trees, &c., &c. They dissolve, however, at the least touch, and pass with the running water at the disemboguement of the pool.

Whether, if left at rest long enough, these deposits would petrify or not, I cannot say; but should they become stone in the forms they sometimes assume they would be as beautiful as coral taken from the sea. They stand in the pool in pyramidal, arborescent and other forms, and I hope they may not be so often disturbed by those who admire them but that they may be left long enough to petrify, if there be the elements of petrifaction in that water. Should these beautiful forms become stone, they would be the most delightful souvenirs that visitors to the place could take away with them.

Almost in front of the hotel there is a large Indian mound, on which a pleasant little chapel has been erected. This mound was opened many years ago, and parts of bones found imbedded in charcoal. The bones found were such pieces as might have escaped the funeral pyre, and the charcoal indicated that a human body had been burned. Was an Indian chief far back in the shadowy past laid upon a pile of wood and here burned after the Phrygian mode of disposing of the dead? The Greeks and the Romans learned from the Phrygians to burn their dead; but from whom did the aborigines of this country learn the art?

Another historic fact no less strange is disclosed by a well, to be seen in the beautiful glen below the cascade in the Neff House park. Many years ago the original proprietor of these grounds found growing a large tree over a well which had been covered with timbers. The tree, which was many years old, was removed, and the covering of the well taken off, and the well explored to the depth of sixty feet. It was walled up from the bottom with logs of wood, in the most approved style. The opening of this well is now to be seen in the glen, and its wooden walls are yet sound beneath the waters which come to its surface. Who dug that well, and for what purpose was it sunk? The tree which grew over its orifice indicated that it must have been dug by a race of men anterior to the coming of Europeans into the wilds of Ohio.

But if I were to go on telling about all the curiosities and matters of interest here, my letter would never end. The location is near the head-waters of the Little Miami river, where there is some of the boldest and most beautiful scenery to be anywhere seen. A drive of a few miles over a beautiful gravel road brings the tourist to Clifton, where the Miami begins its course amid rocks and precipices and crags and cataracts that are well worth going to see. But the grounds around the Neff House which are called the park are so romantic and beautiful that the lovers of nature can never grow weary of seeing them. The park embraces 300 acres, and is full of beautiful walks, delightful lawns, bold precipices, bewitching glens, cooling shades and gushing fountains. No one who loves the beautiful in nature can grow weary of rambling over such grounds and viewing such scenery.

If your readers are hot in the city, tell them to come here and cool off. There is no such thing as summer heat here. The place is high and dry and as cool as cool can be. Blankets are slept under every night, and there are no mosquitoes or gnats to disturb the rest of weary nature. There are some few Louisville people here, but there is room for more. Col. Watterson and Col. Durrett, from your city, are here with their families, and they are enjoying the pure air and healing waters. If your readers doubt the advantages of this place, let them apply to the gentlemen named and they will assuredly give a good account of the accommodations of the hotel, the beauty of the grounds and the healthfulness of the place. I have nothing to say against any other watering-place; but if there be anybody not contented at any other place, let that body come here and make a trial of this. If any one thus comes and is not satisfied here, I will undertake to pay the expense of coming and going. D.

FROM THE FRONT.

Tammany on the War Path for Live Issues and Progressive Democracy.

Tweed's Speech and the Letters of Gov. Hoffman, Gen. McClellan, John Quincy Adams, Montgomery Blair and Governor Jacob.

Good Democratic Reading

On the Fourth there was an immense gathering of the New York Democracy in Tammany Hall. The greatest enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed.

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM M. TWEED.

Friends and Brethren: In accordance with time-honored custom, the members of the Tammany Society have assembled here to-day for the purpose of keeping alive the patriotic fire which in the first place caused the organization of this institution. We are gratified to see so many of our fellow-citizens among us; gratified to find that the interests which the Tammany Society has always striven to protect, to advance and to organize, meets with the approbation and approval of so many of our fellow-citizens.

In these great and perilous days a standpoint must be taken, and the Tammany Society proposes to be governed by those rules which have made all governments powerful that have followed them. We propose that the interests of one shall be the interest of all. We propose to carry on a strictly economical government. We propose to recognize the rights of those who elect persons to high official stations and to call the latter to personal account for the manner in which they conduct themselves. We propose to wrest the government of this country from the hands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it—who are trying to crush out all principles of equality, liberty and toleration. [Applause.] We propose to recognize the right of the governed to say who shall be their governors.

We propose to let all issues of the past die, to strike forward into a bright, noble career, to once more place power in the hands of those who have always in past time conducted the General Government in a manner satisfactory to the country. From the foundation of the Republic, except for a brief period, the Democratic party have been in the ascendancy. And, while in the ascendancy, what was the result? Commerce thrived; shipyards were filled with workmen; our ships, built by Americans, commanded by American captains, and manned by American sailors, covered the ocean, and our iron mines, and all our great manufacturing interests, were protected. [Applause.] It is not necessary to occupy your attention longer, further than to say that the present condition of these interests is the result of the action of those who now govern us. Commerce is paralyzed. Where formerly the ocean was studded with ships of American build, sailed by American captains, and owned by American owners, what now does the register show? No increase—none whatever; a falling off; a great diminution. We propose to take the Government from the hands of those who now hold it, and go forward as we did before; steadily advancing; steadily increasing the welfare and prosperity of all. [Applause.]

Mr. Tweed announced the receipt of a list of congratulatory and cheering letters, among them the following:

GOV. HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, June 29, 1871.

To the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society:

I have received your invitation to be present at the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, at Tammany Hall. I regret very much that other engagements, entered into before I received your invitation, put it out of my power to comply therewith.

You do well in calling attention to the fact that again now, as on the great Fourth of July of 1776, the vital question is pressed upon the American people whether they shall be governed by force or will govern themselves.

Our recent civil strife led to a great concentration of administrative power in the Federal government; but as the war was temporary and out of the ordinary course of events, so this extraordinary exertion of power should have been temporary and promptly abandoned so soon as the war ceased. In the revolutionary struggle of our forefathers George Washington was for a time invested with powers almost, if not absolutely, dictatorial. The moment actual war ceased this greatest of military chiefs gave up his commission, divested himself of power, and left all political questions to be settled by the free and peaceful deliberations of the people. The whole civilized world, its monarchs, its statesmen, its scholars, its people, looked with awe upon the sublime grandeur of America's hero. To-day the world of letters does reverence to his memory as to no other name among those who have controlled the political destinies of man. The human race takes pride in him; shall we, his own countrymen, surrender our faith in his wisdom?

Our great civil war ended six years ago; the deliverance of our people are not yet free. Powers have lately been conferred, under a law of Congress, upon the American President, which ought not to be intrusted to any man, and which no man is good enough or wise enough to wield. At his own discretion he may, under his wicked law, suspend, in any portion of the country, North, South, East or West, all the lawful rights of our citizens, and govern it by military force, subject to no restraint but that of his own will—a power less limited, less guarded, more absolute, than that conferred on President Lincoln in the time of actual war.

The great political question now before us is whether, in the future, we are to be the subjects of what is commonly called a strong government, or shall continue to be, as heretofore, a strong people. All political power originates, of right, in the people; whatever is conferred on the governments is so much taken from them. What many men call a strong government (meaning one of extended, unlimited powers) necessarily implies a weakened people. The two—"a strong government" and a strong people—cannot exist together. This question, of whether we shall make the government stronger or keep the people strong, is one that always underlies our party divisions, but is at times presented more boldly and distinctly than at others. It was plainly presented at the revolution of 1776. The advocates of a strong government lost. It was again sharply presented in the contest which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Presidency, when also the advocates of a strong government were put down. It is again as sharply presented to us to-day; and whatever questions of lesser and more temporary importance may have divided the American people on other occasions, it is their duty now to consider above all things, whether the absorption of all power into the central government, which is going on at a fearful rate, is consistent with the permanent welfare of the people, or even with the permanent strength and endurance of the Government itself.

It has been proved that this great Union of ours cannot be torn asunder. It is clear, too, that the rights of States are rights within the Union, safe in the Union, best protected by the peaceful remedies provided by the Constitution. If, however, we abandon the wholesome principles which controlled in the construction of our Union, a decay more fatal than violence must supervene. This vast continent can no more be well governed in all things by one central authority at Washington, than was the whole of Europe well governed from Rome in the days of the Roman empire. The result would be, now as then, loss of character and vigor in the people, and sooner or later the breaking down of the government itself. The Constitution of the United States made a wise distribution of powers between the Federal and the State governments. The Federal government must fail to fulfil its proper duties if it undertakes to discharge, in addition to its own, the functions of the State governments. Having too much to do it will do nothing well.

We have a shining instance before our eyes to-day in the case of imperial France. In that great empire centralization has been complete. Municipalities and provinces were governed from the capital, not by their own people. General and local affairs alike were administered by the one central authority. For twenty years past all this centralized power has been in the hands of one strong, able man. On the surface, things appeared to be going on smoothly and prosperously, so much so that some Americans not firm in their faith in our own system of government, have been weak enough to contrast our political condition unfavorably with that of France under Napoleon. The real worth of this centralized administration has recently been put to the test. When the day came for the French government to exert its utmost strength, it was found to be weak and rotten, utterly incapable of protecting the people from the invader, while the people, unused to self-reliance, were equally incapable of defending themselves.

Contrast the helplessness of France, in this great crisis, with what we were capable of at the outbreak of our recent war. We had always lived under what was called a weak central Government, limited in its powers, with few duties devolved upon it. Before the war the mass of our people never saw an official of the central Government except in the person of the village postmaster. The so-called strong governments of Europe sneered at our central authority as being utterly helpless for any great crisis. Our civil war proved that ours was in fact the strongest Government in the world. It was strong because it had not, by absorbing all power into itself, weakened the people. It had not, by undertaking to do everything for them, rendered the people incapable of doing anything for themselves. On the contrary, our people having been left to govern themselves in their several neighborhoods, to take care of their local affairs for themselves, were perfectly self-reliant when the General Government was, for a time, at the first outbreak of war, cut off from all communication with the country. Preparations to meet the crisis went on just as promptly without the orders of the Government. A committee of citizens in your city raised some millions of money for immediate expenditure in war preparations. One distinguished citizen of our State (the late General Wadsworth) opened wide his private purse and bought, on his own account, loads of provisions, which he shipped to Washington, to meet what he knew would be a pressing need of the Government. When the central authorities were again in free communication with the country, they found that just what they would have ordered to be done had been done by the people without orders. To the discomfiture of those who had sneered at its helplessness, our Government was found to be very strong; its strength was real, not apparent; its strength had been well preserved, for it had been left in the guardianship of the people. All through the terrific contest the effective work of procuring recruits for the Union army was done by the people themselves, in their own towns and through their local authorities. It is my belief that if, at the outbreak of our great civil war, we had been living for any time under a strongly-centralized government, and had had that, with a great show of strength, as our only reliance, we should have failed to preserve the Union.

Those among us who are advocating what they call a stronger central government are urging a policy which leads inevitably to weakness. A disregard of the healthful rules prescribed by the founders of the Republic must end in decay. What we need to insure to our glorious Union long life and prosperity is that we should keep the people strong by limiting the action of government to its simple, necessary duties. The government, too, will then be strong in its simplicity and in its secure reliance upon a free people.

Under a system which seeks by one central agency to look after everything in every part of our extended country, nothing will be well looked after. The public service must necessarily become more and more corrupt; for watchfulness over the countless host of subordinate officers becomes an impossible task. One of the most effective measures to-day toward a much-needed civil service reform would be to simplify our tax laws, both those which regulate the tariff and those relating to the internal revenue, and thereby to reduce the officers engaged in their enforcement to a number that can be well watched.

It is right that the practice of celebrating the Fourth of July should be kept up by the Tammany Society, founded, as it was, for the purpose of resisting efforts made, soon after its formation, to divert our government from its true principles and practice. You will celebrate the day, I am sure, not as mere partisans, but as patriotic citizens in sympathy with and for all who have faith in the Constitution and pride in the past history of our land, and all who are ready to guard the American system of government as well from decay as assault. It is essential, especially at this time, that our people should be reminded at what cost our free government was established, what vigilance on the part of great leaders it has required to preserve it from time to time, and that they should be reminded, also, that we here have, in this, the guardianship of the cause of popular freedom for the whole human race. No event could occur that would be more disastrous to the hopes of man than that we, with our eminent advantages, and with this great trust in our hands, should suffer free government to be lost on this continent, and should imitate here the bad examples found in the Old World, making one man and his will supreme over the people and their rights.

We should not omit, on this occasion, to recall to our memory the illustrious administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, who, when called at different periods in our history to the Presidency, although themselves clothed with the extensive powers legitimately belonging to that high office, and having, each of them, an extraordinary degree of personal influence resulting from the confidence and attachment of the people, abstained from taking advantage thereof to enlarge their own powers, but, on the contrary, devoted themselves to restoring the power limits upon both the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government, which had been, in many respects, overlooked and disregarded by their predecessors. We shall best do honor to the memory of these two great statesmen by ourselves renewing the work in which they were so earnest, curtailing unwise and improvident legislation, restoring simplicity and consequent purity in the administration of Federal affairs, combating the disposition of Congress to meddle with matters outside of their jurisdiction, lessening the burdens of taxation, and putting the government once more on the safe track pointed out in the chart left to us by the wise founders of the Republic.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the Constitution of the United States is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual possession of the right of suffrage. The task before us is to save the Constitution, as a whole. To save it, as it is, requires our best efforts. The question of the day is whether we are to live under a constitution at all, which shall be construed by an impartial court, so as to limit and restrain, as it was intended to do, legislative and executive power alike, or under a hollow form of a constitution, interpreted according to the expediency of the hour by Congress itself, such expediency being enforced by an unrestrained executive. The danger is imminent that we may lose sight of the principles upon which this Government is founded, and which constitute its vital force—principles which gave to the Republic great prosperity before the war, and in war saved it from dissolution. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

New York, July 1, 1871.

Hon. William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching Independence Day.

I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the city then.

At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party, and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I proffer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

Although I have retired from public life, it has been impossible to avoid forming opinions upon public affairs, and what I have to say must be regarded simply as the sentiments of a private citizen.

The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted.

I trust that every Democrat will recognize the magnitude of the issues at stake—no less, it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity—to bequeath which to our children we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice.

I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrifice personal advantages or private feeling for the public good; for our object should be not a mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirit of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire nation.

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse. Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future. Slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever, and let no one disturb its grave.

The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction.

Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue, such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself.

To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the General Government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the Government; the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation, should be abandoned.

We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; another generation, more wealthy and numerous than this, can readily take care of the principal.

The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching contest.

Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution once held so sacred; the preservation of individual liberty; the inviolability of the rights of the habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the General Government; strict economy in the administration of the Government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of an unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burden; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success.

With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may through our victory guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience, I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

FROM HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Falkland, Montgomery County, Md., June 30, 1871.

My Dear Sir: I regret that I shall not be able to participate with the Tammany Society in celebrating the Fourth. I fully share, however, the spirit which calls you to keep alive the patriot flame. Never since the great Declaration was put forth, which has wrought such wonders in human affairs, was it more necessary for those who love the principles of government then proclaimed to labor for the progress of those principles. The material prosperity, due more to the energy and enlightenment springing from liberty than from all other causes, clouds the minds of those who are in the enjoyment of its fruits, and prevents them from being its jealous guardians. Prosperity breeds the sensuality which enslaves us.

The struggle before us is with monopoly and the sordid moneyed interests which control the Republican party and the administration. No despotism, not even what is called personal government, is so harsh as the despotism which the spirit of spoliation inherent in monopoly establishes. It considers only of how it shall appropriate the labors of others, and it has not the personal relations which temper the tyranny of domestic slavery. It cares not for constitutions or laws, or justice or humanity. It has skilfully availed itself of the struggle between the sections which has so long prevailed to make itself master of the Government, to possess itself gratuitously of its credit and property to the extent of hundreds of millions, which it has embarked in banks, railroads, and other profitable schemes, by special legislation, to make itself the partner of the government, and to subject the general property of the country to taxation for its benefit. The classes who are thus building the government are amassing the wealth which the industry of the people creates. There is nothing which their pampered selfishness will stop at. This has been the source of all the distraction which has existed between the sections since the close of the war. It will never believe, because it is not its interest to believe, that peace has been restored in the South; and whoever believes in superseding the military power, which is necessary to maintain its clutches upon the country, will soon be read out of its books. Mr. Greeley himself, despite his protectionism, will very soon discover, if he has any real faith in any kind of suffrage, that he has no fellowship with the hard and remorseless spirit of Radicalism.

I recollect well how that spirit was maddened to desperation when General Jackson vetoed the bank and withdrew the deposits. Their prey was taken from them, and they lashed themselves into fury. They were ready for revolution. Pretending to be especially the party of morality and religion, they held public meetings on Sunday, and proclaimed that there were no Sabbaths in revolutionary times. Although there was no railroad to Washington, they organized a force of one thousand strong to go to Washington as a committee, hoping to intimidate Jackson even, and his life was attempted by a maniac, influenced by the excitement they created. But he was not intimidated. He said their company was too large for a committee, and too small for an army, and refused to see any of them, or to hear from them except in writing. It is this predatory class which thus confronted Jackson which now possess the government, with General Grant as its chief. He is a determined, self reliant, practical man, without sentiment or imagination, exactly suited to carry out the hard policy of the selfish classes which support him. But the heart of the country is against him and his supporters, and we can overwhelm them. Yours, truly,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon. William M. Tweed, New York.

FROM HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Quincy, June 30, 1871.

William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to be unable to join the Tammany Society in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But permit me to say in response to the request for "some written expression of counsel," that although the stress of an evil season may seem to have imposed upon one of the political parties alone the exclusive mission to preserve veneration for the Constitution and the memory of its founders, I must yet refuse to remember the fact upon the Fourth of July. I cannot celebrate that day as a Democrat, nor invoke the memory of the fathers as a partisan. On that day I am a citizen of the United States, and during that day I will not permit myself to think that any heir of the heritage derived by the Declaration can barter his birthright for political pottages. For those few hours at least I choose to dwell upon the conflict of fundamental principles which preceded all struggles of party policy among us. I love to linger a little upon the beautiful features of our political system—fair and young—before they were defaced by passion and disordered by disease. I would dedicate the time to studying the public virtue which made union, self-government and independence possible for our fathers, and to strengthening those affections which can alone make them stable for their children.

The Union which was formed to cast off a foreign yoke and repel external aggression is now imperiled by a petty malice which seeks to inaugurate and fix the baleful passions of civil war into a habit of government. It has dishonestly become the interest of a faction to blow the dying embers of strife and to revive the fading memories of fraternal dissension. But the day we celebrate teaches us a lesson most solemn and impressive upon the duty of concession, self-sacrifice and mutual charity for the sake of union. For our part, let us remember to-day that the "rebels" are of the same blood with us, and must be made of one heart with us, if we are to remain one people and to remain free. We cannot long be held together by force or united only by a common and deathless hatred.

Nor is it less needful at this time of contempt for constitutional safeguards and abandonment of the most cherished charter of personal freedom, to revive the jealous spirit of revolutionary liberty which animated the opposition of Jefferson, and which no people which means to be free can ever suffer to slumber or sleep. It is necessary to bring home to the awakened sense of the people that the Union was a voluntary association of independent States to secure the life, liberty and happiness of all, and that it must be so again to regain their rights. The real meaning and practical value of the old constitution would seem more than ever to require enforcement [illegible] "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

And, at the same time, let us [illegible] for the memories which that day recalls, and vindicate our devotion to the precepts and example of the founders by a faithful observance of the broad and catholic spirit of common nationality, by which alone the United States achieved and hold their equal and independent station among the nations of the earth.

In a word, let us cherish to-day a greatness as comprehensive as the Union, a love of local self-government as sturdy as the foundations of the States, and a fealty to the destiny of the republic, single and steadfast. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

FROM GOV. JACOB, OF KENTUCKY.

The Hon. Richard T. Jacob, of Kentucky, in the course of a long letter, makes some practical and timely suggestions. We quote:

Whatever is the work of the majority of the people of two-thirds of the States of this Union is the supreme law of the land. Above judges, above States, above every earthly thing, stands the will of the constitutional majority of the people themselves. They alone are supreme. As they can make, so they can unmake. Coming through the throes of a great and bloody war, they decreed that slavery should no longer exist, and created the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which struck the shackles from four millions of people. Let the voice of every patriot say amen. So with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. They were created by the constitutional majority of the people, and though, perhaps, not in the way and manner that many of us preferred, still they are the "supreme law of the land," and let every good citizen obey. It is no new departure for the Democratic party to obey and reverence the laws. Opposition to acts before they become law is perfectly legitimate—but after they become the supreme law of the land by the mighty power of the people, it is not only going back on our record as a party, but it is treason not to acquiesce. We were taught that by the immortal Hickory, who declared to the nullifiers of South Carolina that the laws should be obeyed. In that spirit, the Democratic party recognizes and obeys the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. There is no conflict between them and the Republican party on those amendments. They have by the great voice of the people become law, and they as parties obey that law. They recognize the great results of the war, and these great questions have become dead issues before the people. It is true the extremes of both sections are trying to keep up these sectional agitations for base political motives. Jeff. Davis and Toombs play into the hands of the political madcaps of the North. "Like a pair of shears, one side is useless without the other." But their days of mischief are nearly at an end.

OTHER LETTERS

were received from Hon. Messrs. B. F. Myers, Pennsylvania; John Rogers, New York; Richard T. Jacob, Kentucky; D. A. Ogden, New York; Henry Cooper, Tennessee; Thos. B. Carroll, New York; E. O. Perrin, New York; E. L. Acker, Pennsylvania; A. C. Hand, New York; John D. Fay, New York; Alphaxed Loomis, New York; Charles W. Carrigan, Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Russell, New York; Henry D. Barto, New York; Charles A. Eldridge, Wisconsin; Israel T. Hatch, New York; W. B. Lawrence, Rhode Island; Franklin Townsend, New York; G. W. Clinton, New York; E. A. Garrett, New York; Claudius L. Monell, New York; J. W. Gerard, Jr., New York; Fernando Wood, New York; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; William M. Eaton, Connecticut; W. W. Paine, Georgia; J. V. Montague, Connecticut; W. C. Whitthouse, Tennessee; Leon Abbett, New Jersey; E. A. Raymond, New York; Montgomery H. Throop, New York; W. McClelland, Pennsylvania; Augustus J. Requier, New York; John D. Van Buren, New York; John Critcher, Virginia; and W. E. Arthur, Kentucky.

CONGRESSMAN POTTER'S SPEECH ON THE AMENDMENTS.

One of the speeches was by Congressman Potter. He said:

During the 8 years African slavery has been wholly abolished, and the franchise has been everywhere given to the negro. And, whatever our views in respect to the policy or justice of these measures may be, we must recognize and submit to the fact. Be the late amendments to the fundamental law by which they were prescribed ever so irregular, or constitutionally invalid, it none the less remains that the amendments themselves exist, and exist as part of the law of the land; exist, if not constitutionally, then by virtue of the revolution, and in spite of the Constitution, but none the less exist.

THE LATE LIEUT. M'KEE.

A Tribute from the Far East.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Providence, R. I., July 1, 1871.

Even from this distance I take the liberty of addressing to your paper a few words upon a subject which must possess a sad interest for your readers—the glorious death of the brave Kentuckian whose name heads these lines.

Perhaps for such a modest, unassuming hero, the fittest praise is that contained in the telegram announcing his death: "The first man inside the enemy's fort!" And although these words show the man as he was to those who knew him, and although they speak volumes for his daring, yet I cannot forbear (as a Kentuckian and his friend) adding my testimony to his well-earned fame.

Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee was admitted into the Naval Academy as a midshipman in the autumn of 1861. His manly and officer-like bearing recommended him to the commandant of midshipmen as a proper man for the highest military rank of his class, and he was at once made its adjutant; nor was the judgment of his superior officer mistaken, for throughout his course at the academy, and throughout his subsequent career in the service, he ever maintained the reputation of a high-spirited, zealous, and conscientious young officer; one for whom the future honors and distinctions of his noble profession seemed to cluster in luxuriance, awaiting his outstretched grasp; one, the brightness of whose promise was only equaled by the affection and esteem which he excited in the hearts of all with whom he came into contact.

I dare not trust myself to speak all that I feel about Hugh McKee. There was that about him that compelled admiration; the fascination of a giant's quiet courage, mingled with the gentleness and delicacy of a woman.

This is not the language of forced panegyric, but the natural expression of feelings, the beginning of which dates soon after his entrance into the service; they are the words of one who was his senior in the navy; of one who had means of knowing and justly estimating him. He comes of gallant stock. His father, Colonel McKee, was killed at Buena Vista, fighting alongside of Clay, his Lieut Colonel.

What a record of father and son, when you add the telegram just flashed over the cable from China: "The gallant Lieutenant McKee, the first man inside the enemy's fort, was killed with bullet and spear!"

If anything can mitigate the grief of those who have to bear this double loss, it must be such a record of that loss. J. C. P.

INDIANA NEWS.

The effect of Lafayette whisky is to make a man assert that he is another man.

A Richmond paper relates the circumstance of a horse dying in a singular manner. The animal caught it's lower jaw in the breast chain, and in its struggles to release itself broke its neck.

A thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Indianapolis Council, to be used by the committee on reception of the delegates to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Indianapolis Journal says that a large distillery is being erected at Mt. Jackson, opposite the Johnson House. It will have a capacity of 1,400 gallons, or 400 bushels of corn daily. The cost, inclusive of the machinery, will be $30,000.

The Evansville Journal has the following: "Mr. Andrew Kruse, with Cloud, Akin & Co., brought home from Illinois a small snake with two perfect heads. It was in the act of striking with both heads when it was killed. Mr. Kruse delivered the monster to Dr. Cloud, who has it now preserved in spirits. It is a small garter-snake, about seven inches long."

A German who lived near the City Hospital, at Indianapolis, went to bathe last Sunday afternoon. In a short time he returned crazy and stark naked. He roamed the commons in that state all night; but on Monday afternoon his friends secured him, and had him removed to the hospital for treatment. Disappointment in a law-suit is thought to be the cause of his derangement.

An abominable crime was perpetrated at Terre Haute last Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock. At that time, as an old lady, Mrs. Altenberger, about 63 years of age, was crossing an open meadow lot in the southeast suburbs of that city, near Bagdad, she was attacked by a negro man, who seized upon her, threw her down and violated her person. The old lady was so badly injured by the brute that she remained lying on the ground unconscious for an hour after the outrage had been accomplished.

While Mayor Kimmel and his brother-in-law were walking on the Gravel road, near the residence of Major John Austin, south of Lafayette, last Sunday, the former was attacked and badly bitten by a dog. The dog came running toward them from the direction of the Indianapolis road, and passed beside Mr. Kimmel, but, after going a few feet, suddenly turned back and caught him by the leg, inflicting an ugly wound and tearing one leg of his pantaloons almost half off. The brute then turned and trotted off as leisurely as though nothing had happened.

A quarrel occurred on Main street, Richmond, about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, between Eugene Newton and a negro named White. Both parties were intoxicated, and, after an exchange of loud words, in which it appears that the negro was the aggressive party, Newton threatened to shoot White. The latter promptly replied: "Shoot and be d—d." Newton then fired twice, missing White both times—the second time hitting a German boy standing near. The ball passed through his leg above the knee, making a severe flesh wound and barely escaping an artery. Newton was arrested.

☞ A schoolmaster in Binghamton has been fined $1,700 for circulating a copy of verses found upon the floor of his schoolroom, in which the character of a lady in the neighborhood was maligned. The action was brought under the new law, making it an offense to impute a want of chastity to a woman; and it is said that some members of the jury were in favor of placing the damages at $10,000. The writer of the verses is now to be proceeded against.

☞ Gen. Fremont, worn down with his railroad and mining labors of the past season, has found a retreat on "Little Porcupine" Island, near Mount Desert, on the coast of Maine, where he proposes to seclude himself for the summer.

BABY BATES' BLISS.

Full Details of the Marriage of the Kentucky Giant to the Nova Scotia Giantess.

A REMARKABLE WEDDING.

[From the London Observer, June 18.]

BATES—SWAN.—On the 17 inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, by the Rev. Rupert Cochrane, M. A., morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, of Kentucky, U. S., to Emma H. Swan, of Nova Scotia.

There was a marriage yesterday at St. Martin's church in the highest life of which we have authentic record; for the stature of the bride attained to eight feet, and that of the bridegroom to but little less than that amount. The public are not unacquainted with the lady and gentleman in question. Their portraits have beamed from posting bills for several weeks past, and the originals have "received" at Willis' Rooms for a somewhat shorter period. Associated as they are by size and contemporary relation, what could be more natural than an alliance between them? It has been known for sometime past, in circles which never make a mistake in such matters, that the pair were to become one; and a few days since it was given forth, to a select few, that yesterday would see them man and wife. It was absolutely necessary to keep the arrangement "dark" as possible, for very large people find obvious difficulty in keeping their incognito, and Captain Martin Van Buren Bates and Miss Anna Hannen Swan have, we believe, since their arrival in London, found their lives a burden to them as far as the daily process of passing between the Strand and Willis' rooms is concerned. A British mob is a very delightful institution for political purposes—when it happens to be on your own side—but it may be considered a bore when it blocks your street, surrounds your area railings, looks into your dining windows, and, in addition to doing all these things when you are at home, clings to your carriage when you go out, and interferes with the proper relations between the driver and the horses. To prevent the worst consequences of this kind upon so interesting an occasion as a marriage, the policy of mystery was adhered to almost up to the last moment; and the tickets issued for the church were given under the sternest conditions of secrecy. But, despite every precaution that human foresight could conceive, the fact did come out, as facts will; and at an early hour yesterday morning there was a large assembly of persons outside the residence of the bride and bridegroom to witness their departure from home, and a still larger number outside the church to witness their arrival thereat. Beyond the portals of the sacred edifice only the privileged were allowed to penetrate. The privileged must have felt the more privileged in being cheered by the crowd outside; and the occupants of one carriage in particular received a decided ovation purely through mistake. A modest brougham was seen wending its way between ten and half past towards the church. In it were seen two veiled female heads. Forgetful of the very different dimensions of the occupiers of the veils from those of the expected bride, the people entertained the idea that they beheld the latter interesting personage. Great was the cheering in consequence; but the veiled ladies turned out to be Misses Millie and Christine, the "two headed Nightingale," bent upon doing honor to their colleagues at Willis' Rooms.

The above was the most remarkable incident that occurred out of doors. Inside the church there were quite as many persons as the church could hold—not a pew, not a seat, vacant. Ladies were in the majority over the men, and decidedly young ladies were in the majority over those only relatively young—beyond these two degrees we forbear from classification. Everybody was so early, that arrival at the appointed time involved a long interval of waiting, which the notes of the organ made less irksome than it would otherwise have been. One by one the wedding guests arrived, every succeeding arrival of ordinary size being more and more disappointing to the general expectation. Curiosity was considerably rewarded when a couple of heads, shrouded in blue gauze veils, were seen coming up the aisle under the auspices of four regularly marching feet. These were Miss Millie and Christine, who had arrived safely from their reception on the way, and who were conducted by the proper functionaries to a place on the right of the altar. They were very prettily dressed, and looked every inch a couple of bridesmaids. Not, however, that we understood them to officiate in any such capacity. The next sensation was the arrival of the bridegroom, with his "best man," the latter a far smaller gentleman in physical respects, but with mental compensations not unknown to fame. The verdict in favor of the bridegroom's appearance was general, as far as could be indicated by decorous demonstrations. Truth to tell, he is one of the finest specimens of a giant you ever saw, of pleasant feature, and so well proportioned that, except in contrast with other persons, you would not find out that he was too tall. His aspect was that of a bridegroom from top to toe, from his light blue cravat and his dark blue coat to his white waistcoat and pale pantaloons. The man must be a marvel, indeed, who does not look something like an idiot while waiting at the altar for his intended bride to arrive, with the eyes of Europe, represented by an unusually curious congregation, devouring him from top to toe. Captain Bates, we are bound to say, looked only reasonably demented, and so conducted himself better than most persons have done before him. The lady kept him a long time waiting (it is always best to begin as you mean to go on), but at last she came—with what a majestic presence, and with what marked emotion among the beholders! To say that Miss Swan wore a lace veil over her elaborate coiffure, would convey but a faint impression of the effect. She wore half a dozen veils at least, over any amount of coiffure. Still less adequate would seem to be the ordinary form of description; that she was attired in a robe of delicately pale silk, with lace trimmings round the skirt; it would be difficult to say how many dresses she wore all at once, or what number of lace trimmings went on the skirt, for the sweep of whose majestic train a mere aisle showed itself miserably insufficient. However, there she was, looking radiant and happy as a bride ought to look, evincing nothing of that inopportune emotion which comes upon moderate-sized people under the circumstances. And now the "high contracting parties" and their friends having ranged themselves in front of the altar, the ceremony was proceeded with without delay. Had you seen him elsewhere, you would have certainly said that the Rev. R. Cochrane, M. A., was a remarkably tall man; seeing him there most observers would not see the fact. He is said to be six feet three in height, and certainly looks it. And here it may be noted that the reverend gentleman is a native of Nova Scotia, like the bride herself, with whom we believe he had some acquaintance when in that colony. Upon this account it was proposed that the ceremony should be performed at the St. George's, Hanover-square, where Mr. Cochrane is morning preacher; but circumstances connected with the residence of the "parties" in another parish prevented this arrangement, the result being that the reverend gentleman was brought to St. Martin's to officiate specially. Nova Scotia, we believe, is celebrated for producing persons beyond the ordinary stature—a fact attributed to the large proportion of ozone in the atmosphere—ozone being favorable to physical development; and the same peculiarities, it may be noted, are observed at Portrush in Ireland, where the climate is similar, and the inhabitants are of unusual size.

But let us not keep the young people waiting. The clergyman read the service in an impressive manner, and the interesting pair followed him in the necessary passages with that decorous distinction between being heard too much and not being heard at all, which reconciles the right thing to do with the right thing not to do, in a most gratifying manner to all concerned. The lady, perhaps, had the preference as to the slight additional dash of demonstration; but the fact is scarcely worth noting, as ladies always assert this little advantage over their lords when at the altar.

One point to which our observations extended is more exceptionable. Both bride and bridegroom require gloves of a size not usually included in the numbers of M. Jouvin, but their hands seem somewhat small for their respective statures, and the ring was not by any means conspicuous in the clergyman's hands, nor so suggestive of having been taken from a pair of dining-room curtains, as might be supposed. Nobody dropped it to be sure; so we could not judge of its weight.

Perhaps the pair appeared largest when they were kneeling by the altar; the bride in particular, whose train seemed far away in the aisle. When they rose there was, however, a renewed sensation of surprise—so towering did they appear among the mass of pigmy people. Next—after congratulations—came a procession to the vestry, and the occupation of a longer time than usual in signing the names. But the inscriptions appeared in the books legibly enough, and were unaccompanied by any traces of tears.

Great was the applause when the happy pair (we have a right now to add the adjective) sallied forth to their carriage; and so great was the pressure of the crowd that a slight detour was found desirable, in order that they might the more easily regain their home. There, at the hospitable house of their "best friends," a collation had been prepared, and there a number of guests attended to do it justice. The circle was a small one, but included the names of many well-known persons. The bride and bridegroom, placed together at the head of the table, looked a picture of happiness on a larger scale than we have ever beheld before. When the proper time came the Rev. Dr. Roberts proposed their health in the neatest as well as the sincerest of terms, and took occasion to point out the international nature of the event thus being celebrated—the bond between England and America, of which he believed it to be a pledge. Other toasts came, of course; and among these should be mentioned the health of the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, followed by that of Miss Millie and Christine, the Two-headed Nightingale, who had taken an active interest in the proceedings, and attracted admiring attention on all sides. Mr. Nimmo had charge of this toast, and discharged his duties with a point and humor which won the loudest applause. The interesting subject of his address did not feel "equal" to making a speech; but they did better—they sang a duet, and a very charming performance it was. After this came another toast—the health of Colonel Bates and Messrs. Ingalls, Smith and Bexby. These gentlemen, as the hosts upon the occasion, duly acknowledged the tribute to their hospitality. By this time the bride and bridegroom were prepared to start, and their parting was speeded in the pleasantest manner, as need scarcely be said. Shoes of various sizes, some not unlikely to fit the occupants of the carriages; but others altogether absurd for such a purpose, were flung after the happy pair, to whom all wished the good fortune thus mystically expressed. They had not a long journey to take, only to the Star and Garter at Richmond, whence they return to-morrow (Monday), to meet their friends as usual, at Willis' Rooms.

We should not conclude without remarking that the success of the occasion was greatly due to the excellent arrangements of Mr. Nimmo, who was indefatigable in his exertions, and so managed matters that everything went off without a hitch, and this is something to say of a wedding such as we do not witness every day in the week.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Courier-Journal, Thursday Evening, July 6.

Money is plentiful in bank, and those whose credit is firmly established can get accommodation without hesitation. The banks lend freely on first-class collateral at 9 per cent., and on lower grades at 12 per cent.

Exchange—The banks are checking for their sister banks at 1-20 premium, but buy at the counter at par and sell at 1-10 premium.

Gold—Is disposed to weaken a little, but the fluctuations are very slight. It opened at 112¾, touched 113⅛, went to 112¾, but closed at 112⅝.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅛	113⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

Governments—Are firm and rather more active. There are more sellers in the market, and larger amounts have been handled to-day than for some weeks past.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	114¾	@115⅛
" '62	114⅛	@114½
" '64	113¾	@114
" '65	113⅝	@114¼
" new '65	112⅛	@112½
" '67	112¾	@113
" '68	112⅝	@113⅜
10-40	111⅛	@111½
Currency 6s	114⅝	@115

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Sat.	Wed.	Thur.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	115	115⅛	115⅛	..	..
" '62	114	115	114⅜	..	⅝
" '64	114	114⅜	114⅛	..	¼
" '65	113⅝	114⅛	114⅛	..	..
" '65 (new)	112⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	..
" '67	112⅞	113¼	113⅜	..	..
Coupons '68	112⅞	113⅛	113⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	111	112	111⅛	..	⅝
Cy 6s	115	115	115	..	..

Local Stocks and Bonds.—There is some money seeking investment, and buyers are more free; but there are not many stocks or bonds offered at present. Nashville railroad stock is more heavily operated in than anything else, but all prices are firm, and ready purchasers for nearly all good securities.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	104	105
National Bank, Planters'	98	100
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	97	98
Bank of Kentucky	97	100
Bank of Louisville	95	..
Merchants' Bank	117	118
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	101	103
Farmers' Bank	99	..
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	94	95
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	188	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	45	47
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. com'n	45	..
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. pref'd	86	87
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78¼	79
Gas Company stock	120	122

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	*86½
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	80
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	*83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	77	79
City for L. & N. R. R., M. s., 6 per c	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., L. b., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	91¼	*93½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79	80
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	88	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	90	92
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	78¼	79½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	99	..
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	90	91
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	81
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	79	80
[illegible] county, 7 per c	78	80
Caldwell county, 7 per c	75	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	79	80
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90¼
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	85
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent	..	*80
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Foreign Commerce of New York.

[From the World of the 4th.]

The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 27th and since January 1st:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week	$3,634,936	$4,484,940	$3,866,075
Prev'sly report'd	83,962,953	83,485,680	110,591,091
Since Jan'ary 1	$87,597,889	$87,969,620	$114,457,166
Price of gold	137¼	111½	112⅛

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending June 30, and since January 1:

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$1,162,177	$934,414	$1,556,894
Gen'l mdse	3,679,682	3,633,866	3,893,328
Total for w'k	$4,841,859	$4,568,310	$5,450,222
Prev. rep'td	157,525,519	147,995,263	186,401,347
Since Jan. 1	$162,367,378	$152,563,573	$191,851,569

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods imports for the same period:

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
En'td at the port	$1,162,777	$934,414	$1,556,894
Thrown on market	1,028,116	864,316	1,312,597
Since January 1—			
Ent'd at the port	49,483,832	51,171,691	66,310,910
Thrown on market	48,472,851	53,811,243	65,509,693

The exports of specie for the week ending July 1, were $4,973,258 74
Previously reported 39,757,152 23
Total since January 1 $44,730,420 97

The following table compares the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for twenty years from January 1 to July 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

1871	$44,730,420	1861	$3,840,438
1870	17,197,088	1860	23,027,591
1869	14,544,474	1859	34,916,641
1868	51,504,781	1858	12,504,145
1867	25,754,785	1857	22,452,611
1866	47,123,868	1856	15,256,451
1865	13,049,835	1855	17,035,629
1864	29,063,903	1854	9,472,498
1863	29,587,819	1853	12,068,221
1862	27,976,384	1852	13,276,541

Trade in Chicago.

[From the Times of the 5th.]

The markets were, as a rule, almost entirely neglected on yesterday. During the morning a few of the Water-street produce houses enjoyed a limited local trade, but business at the large wholesale dry goods and grocery houses was entirely suspended, and in grain the movement was light, even for a holiday. Several operators made their appearance on the "curb," but there was not much disposition to trade, and the entire sales were confined to about 250,000 bushels No. 2 spring wheat and 75,000 bush No. 2 corn for present and future delivery. Prices for both wheat and corn were lower, as the private telegrams from Liverpool were generally of an unfavorable character, and at the separation of the crowd the markets were quite weak and heavy. Wheat sold at $1 19⅝@1 20⅛ for seller July or cash, and closed at $1 19⅞@1 20. The range on corn for cash or seller July was 51½@51⅝c, and for seller August 52@52⅛c, and the market closed at the lowest figures. Oats, rye and provisions were inactive. The few sales of butter, eggs and general produce reported were made at Monday's prices.

Tobacco Sold at Lynchburg.

A comparative statement of the tobacco sold in Lynchburg during the quarter ending June 30th, for the last four years is as follows: 1868, 3,117,600 lbs; 1869, 3,076,200 lbs; 1870, 3,240,000 lbs; 1871, 4,842,300 lbs.

Wheat Sales in Richmond, Va.

The sales of wheat at the Richmond (Va.) Corn and Flour Exchange, for the four years past, have been as follows: In the year 1868, 387,693 bushels; in 1869, 491,968; in 1870, 736,711; in 1871, 1,092,010 bushels.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

[From the Tobacco Leaf of the 5th.]

Our receipts and sales continue small, planters being busy in the field, and much tobacco is being held back now for sale during the Fall week.

Our prices remain very high, much tobacco having been sold here in the past two weeks, at the same prices as those current at the seaboard.

Our sales for the week were 415 hhds at the following range of prices: Common lugs at $5 25 to $5 75; good lugs at 6c to 7c; common leaf at 7c to 8c; medium leaf at 8¼c to 9c; good leaf at 9¼c to 10c; fine leaf at 10¼c to 11¼c; selections at 12c to 13c.

New York Tobacco Statement.

[From Norton, Slaughter & Co.'s Circular, July 1st.]

The month opened with an active demand, which continued throughout, eventuating in sales of 7,200 hhds, which, no doubt, would have been larger but for the diminution of stock preventing suitable selections. We have to quote an advance of $1 00@1 25 per 100 lbs. from the lowest point, based on diminished stocks, the confident assertions of Western dealers of a curtailed planting, and an over-estimate of the product of the incoming crop. We are free to confess the article has taken a course very different from our anticipations. The crop was represented by planters, and all engaged in the trade, to have been the largest, with one exception, ever grown, and we confidently looked for at least 110 to 115,000 hhds to be received at the seaboard, and we acted accordingly. Now, if we can believe the reports which come to us from every quarter, the crop has been largely over-estimated, and should the intelligence prove true (the receipts at the seaboard partially corroborating it), there is no wonder at the advance in prices, especially with an enhanced demand much greater than any one anticipated. It is useless to speculate on the future of prices, as they will depend on the continuation of the demand, and the truth or otherwise of the reports in question. At present prices are firm, and, should there be no advance, we certainly see no prospect of a decline, unless the over-estimates prove erroneous.

The demand, so far, has been equal to the supply (as witness the close approximation of the receipts and exports, unparalleled in our experience), but has been largely confined to the qualities from lugs to medium, and good leaf, the finer descriptions having been taken only to a limited extent for specific purposes.

The sales for the month comprise 824 hhds to cutters, 955 hhds to manufacturers, 1,063 hhds to jobbers, 87 hhds Africans to England, 90 hhds to South Europe, 456 hhds to North Europe, 1,729 hhds to Italy and 19 hhds to Canada. We quote:

	Light. (Currency.)	Heavy. (Currency.)
Lugs	5½@ 6c	6¼@ 7c
Common leaf	7¼@ 7¾c	7½@ 8c
Medium	8¼@ 8¾c	8½@ 9c
Good leaf	8¾@ 9¼c	9½@10c
Fine	9¾@10c	10½@11c
Selections	11 @11½c	11½@12c

Our quotations do not comprise cutting qualities, which are held relatively higher.

Sales since 1st June, 1871, 7,200 hhds; 1870, 4,000 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, 24,550 hhds; 1870, 18,900 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 34,155 hhds, this against 27,267 hhds last year.

Exports in June, 1871, 11,783 hhds; 1870, 6,230 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, 34,345 hhds; 1870, 13,598 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 44,090 hhds, this against 20,157 hhds last year.

Receipts in June, 1871, including 1,938 hhds Virginia, 12,889 hhds; 1870, 15,305 hhds. Since 1st January, 1871, including 6,157 hhds Virginia, 44,383 hhds; 1870, 34,585 hhds. Including New Orleans, the receipts of Western crop are 37,072 hhds, this against 47,437 hhds last year.

INSPECTIONS.

Stock on hand June 1, 1871	16,478 hhds.
Received since	6,438 hhds.
Total	22,916 hhds.
Delivered since	7,484 hhds.
Stock on hand July 1, 1871	15,450 hhds.

Stock in	1871. hhds.	1870. hhds.	1869. hhds.	1868. hhds.
Liverpool, June 1	14,428	12,917	15,142	18,626
London, June 1	11,547	14,089	18,482	19,168
Bremen, June 1	2,120	1,002	1,257	3,065
New Orleans, June 24	13,775	9,045	8,615	4,957
Baltimore, June 24	14,410	14,522	10,448	14,048
New York, July 1	15,450	22,823	22,042	27,149
Total	72,750	77,723	71,540	89,058

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market continues excited, with an active demand, chiefly for consumption, and the transactions both in domestic and foreign during the past week have been very large. Prices here continue to advance for all desirable grades; but they hardly keep pace with those paid in the country, where, in several of the principal wool growing States, the bulk of the new clip has already been bought up. It is now held by speculators at extreme figures, while in some cases they are not offering their best lots, and refuse to name prices for them.

The receipts of new wool have been very liberal during the last few days, largely in excess of the corresponding period at any former season. But there is no large assortment or accumulation. All desirable lots are taken about as fast as received, in many cases buyers bidding against each other, while holders are indifferent to sales. The fact is, that manufacturers are now disposed to "go in" and supply their wants freely, because they are satisfied that, under the circumstances, wool is as low as it is likely to be, and there are strong reasons for believing that it has not yet reached the top-notch.

But they are now paying prices which are relatively much higher than the market value of their products, and unless they are able, when the fall trade sets in, to realize a material advance on current rates for the latter, the wool which they are now laying in must prove a bad investment. But the goods market can hardly fail to respond to this advance in raw material, since there has been no over-production and stocks are light. Indeed, many of their staple fabrics are ordered ahead at value.

Good lots new Michigan fleece have been sold, during the past week, as high as 60c, and for choice lots of extra 62½c is now asked. Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 60@62½c, mostly at the outside rate, and 65c is now generally demanded. Double extra fleece is held at a range of 65@70c per lb, but without sales. Combing and delaine wools are selling at a range of 60@65c, mostly at 62½c. Low and medium Western wools are selling at 55@58c, as to quality. Pulled wools are getting to be scarce, and one lot of Eastern super has been sold as high as 67½c. California wools continue active at full previous rates. Foreign wool of all grades is wanted, and taken as fast as received. Good lots of Cape are now quick of sale at 40@42½c, and prices in Europe continue to advance.—[Com. Bulletin, 3d.

Wheat and Rye from the "Great American Desert."

Mr. Charles B. Lamborn, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has sent for exhibition on 'Change samples on the stalk of wheat and rye, raised near that road, in Saline county, Kansas, about one hundred and ninety miles west of the Missouri river, and in the midst of the "Great American Desert," so-called. The wheat is of the white Michigan variety, and is of good quality. It was grown on upland prairie—this being the second year of the cultivation of the land—was sown on the 19th of October, 1870, and harvested June 15, 1871. The rye was cut about two weeks before harvest, and the heads were, therefore, not well filled, but the length of the stalk was almost remarkable. The facts, concentrated with the almost daily proof being furnished, go far to prove that the great body of lands through which the Kansas Pacific railroad passes, and which have heretofore been considered worthless, will, with the increase in population along the route, become one of the best producing sections in the west.—[St. Louis Times, 4th.

News from the Crops.

VIRGINIA.

Carroll County, June 28.—Harvest is about over in this county, and it is admitted by all that the quality of the wheat is very superior and that the quantity is fully an average crop. The oats and grass are short, but the recent rains have had a fine effect upon the corn, which is now looking remarkably well. There is but little fruit in this county this year, many orchards not blooming at all or very little.—[Cor. Richmond Whig.

GEORGIA.

In conversation yesterday, with a rice planter, and inquiring as to the condition of that crop in the range of his observations, the gentleman informed us that it was in excellent condition, and looking remarkably well. The season so far has been very propitious, and he expressed no doubt that the rice planters generally are perfectly satisfied with the prospect. This is encouraging, and we trust that the pleasing anticipation of a large crop and good prices may be realized.—[Savannah Republican, July 1st.

Since our last issue we have had rain every day till Tuesday; except a few days of nearly a week, just before our last issue, we have had rain nearly every day since the middle of April. The crops are in a deplorable condition. A large portion of the best land in our county is utterly drowned out, and most of the growing crop, not yet given up, is very grassy and badly injured. A half crop of cotton is now a high estimate for this county. The corn is better, generally good and rapidly growing. Irish potatoes and garden vegetables are better than usual.—[Lumpkin Telegraph.

The rainy weather continues in this section, and although the crop prospects have somewhat improved in the last week they are far from encouraging. All the crops on our inundated and best lands, from all we can learn, have been totally ruined by overflows and wet weather.—[Bainbridge Argus, July 1st.

The past week has been one of sunshine and extreme heat—the first in a long time when the work of the farm has not been interrupted by rain. Our farming friends begin to look more cheerful, though they are not without dread that with dry weather may come sickness, even before General Green is brought under.—[Early County News, June 30.

ALABAMA.

From all parts of Lowndes come the most grievous accounts of the crops. Very few planters have got out of the grass, and a great many have not been able to bar and chop their cotton from the nature of their lands, and as a consequence some of the most fertile fields in this county will not produce a pound of cotton or a grain of corn. We cannot see anything but ruin in the future, and regard the county in as bad condition as in the spring of 1865. Some sections of the county have been blessed with good seasons of three weeks, but it is a very small proportion of the agricultural portion, while that large and rich prairie east and west of Hayneville still receives showers and hard rains almost daily; keeping the fields too wet to be plowed, and if the planters cut up the grass, it is to find it fresh and growing the next morning. From all our sources of information, we infer there will not be a quarter of a crop of corn made, though the area of acres planted this spring was much larger than at any time since the war. The oat crop was an entire failure, and though little importance has hitherto been given this crop, it is always larger and of more benefit to planters than is generally conceded.—[Hayneville Examiner, June 28.

MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Yazoo Banner.]

We have heard various and somewhat conflicting reports about the prospects of the growing crop. Last Friday and Saturday we passed through neighborhoods which are at least an average of the county in point of soil and yield, and found the appearance of both corn and cotton much more unfavorable than we have seen them reported anywhere. Colonel Beers, a good planter, was with us, and he is under the impression that the average of corn on the main will not exceed seven and a half bushels per acre, and that the most liberal calculation cannot place the cotton crop at more than one-half of the average yield. When a planter takes you into his field to show you his cotton, and has to turn down the weeds and grass to find it, don't you think he is mistaken in pronouncing it first-rate?

ARKANSAS.

[From the Des Arc Citizen.]

The reports that we receive of the crops in the surrounding country continue favorable, and we think we can with safety say an average crop will be made. Many have plowed their corn the last time, and say one more good rain will make it. The weather for this month has been very favorable for the cotton, and the weed has made a wonderful improvement on its sickly appearance in the spring.

TEXAS

[From the Tyler Index, June 21.]

Farmers seem to be more hopeful as to crop prospects since the recent heavy rains have decreased, and we are inclined to the opinion that seasonable weather will bring the crops out all right. Advices from the wheat growing portion of the State are not as favorable as we could wish, owing to the wet weather, but, on the whole, the prospects are very flattering. The cane planted in cotton is much larger than we expected, or hoped it would be.

[From the Waco Examiner, June 23.]

Considerable apprehension of damage to the corn crops from drouth is manifested in this vicinity, which, however, we trust is premature.

None of the fears of drouth that were expressed two months ago were realized. It is indeed true that our greatest troubles are those which are never reached.

[From the Sherman Patriot of the 24th.]

The weather, during the past week, has been quite warm, the thermometer showing 94½ degrees on last Wednesday, and 95 on Thursday. The corn crop is very large in area, and promises a fine yield since the late rain. The cotton crop is represented as looking very well, and eight or ten days earlier than this time last year; several crops are out in bloom. The wheat crop is being threshed out. The yield is not large per acre, but the grain is said to be very full and plump. The river was quite full during last Friday and Saturday.

NEW YORK.

The Cooperstown Journal of June 29th says: We think the acreage of hops is about one-eighth less than it was last year. From present indications, too early to be very reliable, the crop will be a light one; in no probable event will it be an average one; and this is about all that can be safely said in regard to the hop district of New York. A recent letter from a hop-grower in Vermont says that three-fourths of the yards in that State are winter killed. We always feel compelled to receive such sweeping declarations with considerable allowance.

OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

The Toledo Blade of the 2d contained a long series of crop correspondence from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, on which it commented as follows: A more flattering condition of affairs among farmers could hardly be desired. In nearly every locality in Southern Michigan, Northern Ohio, and Indiana, all the grain crops give good promise, and the damage to potatoes by the bugs is not so widespread as has been apprehended.

ILLINOIS.

The Decatur Magnet says: A farmer in Wheatland township, in this county, harvested a crop of early May white wheat about the 12th of the present month, then hauled the wheat off, broke up the ground, and planted it in corn. The corn was up last week and doing well, bidding fair for a full crop. This feat doubtless places Macon ahead of any other county in Central Illinois, if not in the entire State. We have heard where wheat was being harvested in one field and corn being planted in another at the same time, but not in the same field.

The Alton Telegraph of the 1st says: The field crops in the northern and central parts of the State, along the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, are looking finely at present. Especially is this true in regard to the corn. It is more forward than usual at this season, and certainly appears as vigorous and flourishing as could be desired. In the central part of the State most of the wheat is in the shock, but some fields are still uncut. The farmers in that section are complaining bitterly of the ravages of the chinch-bug in the wheat fields.

WISCONSIN.

The Brandon Times says the heavy rain of Friday has materially aided the wheat crop in this section by washing off a great deal of rust, and wetting down deep, yet many fields promise but a small yield. Corn is looking well, as are also oats and other crops.

The Fort Atkinson Herald says the wheat crop will be light on sandy land, but good on clay land. The oat crop will be poor. The corn crop never was better than this year. Potatoes bid fair to be a good crop; the potato-bugs are leaving.

The Green Bay Advocate says: The Oneida Indians inform us that their fall wheat and corn look well, and oats are excellent, but the spring wheat is not good. Potatoes planted early were all destroyed by the bugs, but the bugs left in swarms, taking a northwesterly direction, and have not returned. Potatoes planted about June 1st are doing splendidly. From all we can ascertain, the potato bugs have almost entirely left this section.

The Rice Crop of South Carolina.

The best quality of rice known in the market is produced in South Carolina, and is always worth at least one cent a pound more than East Indian, even when supplies are plenty. Lately, on account of scarcity, the difference has been greater. East India rice imported into this country is cleaned to save freight. It gets musty and stale, and is undesirable when the home production can be procured at reasonable prices. Charleston is the controlling rice market for American rice. Previous to the war its trade in this article was immense, but since has diminished with the falling off in production. The following table will show the extent which this industry suffered by the war:

Crop of	Tierces.
1859-60	161,515
1866-67	21,081
1867-68	23,483
1868-69	37,047
1869-70	41,173

The receipts so far this year show an increase of 6,000 tierces above those for same time last year, yet all the Northern markets are poorly supplied, and large quantities of foreign have been imported as a substitute—in fact a great deal of certain kinds has been repacked in tierces and sold as Carolina.

Since the war the rice planters of South Carolina have suffered severely from the want of labor, and it has frequently happened that just at harvest time the planter finds it impossible to get labor at any price, and in consequence the crop suffers severe injury.

Previous to the war the finest quality of Carolina rice was exported to Havre for manufacture into rice stone—a material used for statuettes and other ornaments in imitation of Parian marble. Copenhagen, Bremen, Amsterdam and other ports of the continent took large quantities, where it was cleaned and thrown upon European markets. All this trade has now entirely ceased, and the rice crop is only used for home consumption. This demand is alone sufficient for at least 100,000 tierces, or double this year's crop. The only hope for South Carolina planters is to obtain Chinese labor. Negro labor is too expensive, and white labor is out of the question. White laborers from the North soon die on rice plantations from the chills and fevers induced by the miasmas of the swamps and flooded meadows. The negro and Chinese are the only ones who, by experience, are proved able to withstand the effects of these miasmas. The first is too expensive, and the latter not easily attainable. The attention of Southern planters is, however, turned in this direction, and we hear that steps are being taken to supply themselves with labor. We trust that it will prove successful, and that South Carolina will again soon be able to produce all the rice consumed in this country, at a fair profit to the planter and reasonable rates to the consumer.—[American Grocer, July 1st.

State of the Market.

Groceries show considerable activity since the 4th, especially in sugars, and prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee is also beginning to feel the effects of the manipulations in the Eastern markets; it has not advanced as yet, but prices are very firm, with a decided upward tendency. Country produce is arriving in considerable quantities, and prices are declining. The amount of trade is not very heavy, even at the decline. Potatoes move sluggishly. The news from the North is so much more favorable than was anticipated as to the crop, that the shipments from this direction have about ceased. Movements in wheat and other grain are very light, and only to supply actual local demand. Cotton remains unchanged, while cotton goods are only moderately active at the recent advance. There are as yet no movements in bagging worth quoting. Provisions are firm at quotations, and the retail demand is a little better, but there is no movement of any consequence. Flour is in light demand at the decline of 25c per bbl occurring on the 5th, there seeming to be a disposition to await the appearance of new flour and its effect on the market. A general review of the whole market shows a quiet state, not differing at all from that usually ruling at this season.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river, (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	20	88	Lard, tcs	..	25
Bacon, casks	116	31	Lard, kegs	10	110
Butter, pa	83	..	Malt, sks	245	75
Bagging, bdls	..	260	Molasses, bbls	24	2
Cotton, bales	248	161	Mackerel, pa	..	8
Cotton yarn, bls	50	7	Nails, kgs	190	67
Coffee, bgs	103	201	Oats, sks	250	90
Cheese, bxs	224	2	Oats, ck	71	157
Candles, bxs	10	16	Pork, bbls	..	..
Cement, bbls	..	775	Pork, pcs	49	3
Corn, bgs	2340	194	Potatoes, bbls	20	178
Cattle, head	..	3	Rye, sks	..	..
Dried fruit, pa	3	..	Sugar, hhds	63	16
Eggs, bbls	16	..	Sugar, bbls	36	295
Flour, bbls	769	745	Seed, bxs	80	3
Feathers, sks	13	28	Tobacco, hhds	204	96
Sides, bbls	54	..	Tobacco, bxs	43	99
Hogs, No	2	..	Whisky, bbls	190	159
Hay, bales	28	..	Wheat, sks	..	..
Iron, pig, tons	33	..	Wool, bgs	88	7

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Market quiet at $1 85@1 90.

BAGGING—No changes to note in the market. Dealers quote at 21@22c. Nothing doing.

BATTING—The market is firm at advanced figures. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BARK—Market is quiet. Chestnut oak will bring $10 per cord on arrival.

BEANS—The market is firm. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York $2 25@2 50. Snap beans are held at $3@3 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Held firm at 31c.

BROOMS AND BROOMCORN—The market is quiet, and brooms are held at $1 75 for good common to $3 00 for extra per doz. Broomcorn is quoted at 3½@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Prices are firm for country butter. Dealers quote common to fair country at 12@17c, good to choice at 18@22c. Western Reserve at 25@26c. Sales 800 pounds at 18@22c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2 25@2 75 per hundred from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged under a good demand. Full weight star candles are quoted at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow at 11@11½c. Sales 175 boxes 12-oz at 11½@12c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand, at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales 775 bbls cement at $1 65@1 90.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 11@12c. Pineapple, none in the market. Sales 30 boxes Ohio Factory at quotations.

COAL—The market has advanced again 3c, and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburg by the barge-load at 15@16c; at retail, delivered, 20c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 18c.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. Dealers quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17¾@18
Fair Rio	17¼@17½
Java, Government	25 @26
Java, Singapore	22
Laguayra	19 @20

Sales to-day of 35 bags at 17@19c.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The Liverpool market opened firm at 8⅞@9d for uplands and closed strong at 9d, an advance of ⅛d; with sales of 18,000 bales, of which 6,000 were for export and speculation. New York opened quiet at 20⅛c for middling, remained steady throughout, and closed at the same figure; with sales of 14,000 bales, of which 486 were for speculation. Dealers in this market make no change in quotations, which are as follows:

Middling	20 c
Low middling	19½c
Good ordinary	18½c
Ordinary	17¼c

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quotes follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@33c; colored, 39c; candlewick, at 32c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is weak, and dealers are quoting at 13c. Sales of 1,000 dozen at 13c.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and dealers quote at 60c for prime, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $2 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. White fish at $7 50@8 00 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $5 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@36c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Cod fish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market has declined 25c per bbl all around—but is still active at the following quotations: Fine, $4 50@4 75; superfine, $5@5 50; extra, $5 75@6; extra family, $6 25@7; A No. 1, $7 25@7 50; fancy, $8 25@8 50. Sales 450 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 70 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—Green—The market is moderately supplied with Southern fruits and some small quantities of home-grown.

Apples—Of good size and quality are held at $1 50@2 75 per bbl.

Peaches—Southern-grown held at $3@7 00 per bushel as to quality.

Pears—Kentucky held at $6 50@9 per bbl.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady with a fair demand. Oranges, per box, $7 50@8; lemons, per box, $6 50@7; layer raisins, per box, $2 80@3 25; figs, per pound, 15@20c; Zante currants per pound, 12½@14c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 80c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market for old quiet. Dealers quote at $1 40@1 50 from store, for red and white. New crop is held at $1 25@1 35 for red and white.

Corn—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 60c; shelled choice white, 62@63c; mixed, 61c; yellow, 60c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry. Sales of 325 bushels ear at 65c.

Oats—Prices are firm. Dealers are paying 58@60c on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 66@68c, sacks included, delivered on cars.

Rye—The demand is fair; old at 95c. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

Barley—Market quiet, and dealers are paying 95c@$1 for spring and $1 10@1 15 for fall on arrival.

Malt—The market is quiet and dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; and rye malt at $1 15@1 20.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance: and $14@18 00 per ton on the wharf. Some new hay on the market to-day offered at $15 on arrival. Sales of 84 bales choice, delivered, at $20.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c. Small sales to day at that figure.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3¼@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@6½c, steel 9½c; plow-wings, iron 6½c; steel 9½c; horse-shoes 6½@6¾c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 100 at $4 35@4 50 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $37@40 per doz; calf-skin collar $52@58; oak sole 38@40c per lb; hemlock sole 24@26c; harness leather 36@40c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $50@60 per doz; uppers $48@55; kips, city, 65@75c per lb; runners $24@35; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $30@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c to $1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c to $1 00 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@65c for prime, and 65c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50, shorts at $20, shipstuff and middlings at $24 50@26 00 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New are held at $1 75@2 00 packed, from store.

POTATOES—The market for old is firm; sales to-day of 75 bushels for seed at $2 per bush. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2@2 25; from store, packed, $3. Sales to-day, 75 bbls new at [illegible].

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@2 75 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day of 100 doz at $1 75@2 75 per doz.

PROVISIONS—Liverpool is reported unchanged. New York—mess pork strong at $15 50; lard at 10⅝@11c. Cincinnati market strong; sales of bulk shoulders at 6¼c, delivered at Indianapolis; lard [illegible] quotations. Chicago market dull; mess pork held at $14 75 cash, seller; lard, 10½@10¾c, cash; meats nominally unchanged. This market is quiet but firm at quotations; but there is no great activity.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 9@9¼c; clear sides 9½@9¾c; shoulders 7@7½c. Bulk meats 1c lower. Sales in lots, 100 casks clear rib at 9¼@9½c; 40 casks shoulders at 7¼@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16c; plain canvased 13½@14c; uncanvased 12½@13c. Sales 25 tcs sugar-cured at 16½c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $16 50. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50. Sales 20 bbls at $16 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10½@11c; in kegs at 11½@12c. Sales 20 tcs prime leaf at 10¾@11c; 50 kegs at 12½c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8½@9c for Rangoon, and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 30 bxs olive and German at 6½@7c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10 00@10 50 per ton.

SUGARS—The market is firm, especially in New Orleans grades, with nothing in the market below fair. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11 @11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed powdered, and granulated	14½@14¾
A coffee	13⅝@13¾
B coffee	13⅜@13½
Extra C	13 @13¼
C yellow	12½@12¾
Circle C	12¼@12½
Yellow	[illegible]
Demerara	12½@13¾

Sales to-day of 110 bbls refined at 12¼@14½c; 10 hhds New Orleans at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 8@8½c. Grease at 6¼@6½c as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home grown—Dealers quote at $5@6 per bush.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8 per bbl; apple at $10 and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 89c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 28@31c; tub-washed at 60@62c; combing 42@44c; burry 5@10c less.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts have fallen off considerably since the 1st, and sales are also smaller than they were at the same date in June. The demand is weaker to-day than has been noticed for several weeks. Brokers seem to have pretty nearly filled up their orders, or to be more choice in their selections; consequently prices have dropped a shade, though they may not be quotably lower. The sales to-day at six of the warehouses amounted to 219 hhds, as per statement below:

The Pickett House sold 40 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $15 75, 8 40; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at 8 40; 4 hhds Todd county leaf at 8 40, 7 50, 7 40, 8 50; 4 hhds Todd county lugs at 6 20, 5 80, 5 75, 6; 2 hhds Union county leaf at 8 40, 7 80; 1 hhd Union county lugs at 6 30; 6 hhds Webster county leaf at 9, 7 30, 7, 6 90, 6 80, 6 70; 3 hhds Dubois county (Ind.) leaf at 8 80, 7 50, 7 50; 1 hhd Dubois county (Ind.) lugs at 6 75; 3 hhds Marshall county leaf at 8 60, 7 60; 3 hhds Ohio county lugs at 5 75, 5 75, 5 50; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at 7 40, 7, 6 70; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at 7 20, 6 90; 3 hhds Daviess county trash at 5 20, 5 35, 5 55; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at 7; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 5 70, 6 50.

The Ninth Street House sold 31 hhds: 3 hhds Marshall county lugs at $5 90 and 6 00; 3 hhds Marshall county leaf, 7 60 to 8 00; 3 hhds Barren county leaf, 8 10; 3 hhds McLean county leaf, 6 70 to 6 90; 7 hhds Ballard county leaf, 6 90 to 9 80; 4 hhds Warren county lugs, 5 10 to 5 80; 8 hhds Warren county leaf, 6 30 to 8 80.

The Boone House sold 34 hhds: 5 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $9 70, 10 25, 8 30, 7 80, 7 90; 3 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at 6, 5 95, 5; 3 hhds Marion county leaf at 7 90, 7 20, 6 60; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at 7 60, 7 90; 4 hhds Adair county lugs at 5 80, 6 10, 6, 5 80; 7 hhds Cumberland county leaf at 9 90, 7 10, 6 90, 7 20; 5 hhds Cumberland county lugs at 5 65, 6 75, 5 85, 5 80, 5 75, 6 25; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at 8 20, 6 80; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at 6 and 6 10; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at 7.

The Louisville House sold 53 hhds: 40 hhds, 3 of lug and 1 leaf, of A. S. Sconfeld, Spencer county, Ind., at $18, 12 75, 15 25, 12, 11 75, 10 75, 10 25, 9 20, 8 60 and 8 00; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $8 70, 8 20, 7 20, 7 40, 7 20, 7 40 and 7; 9 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 10 to 8 40; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $5 30; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs and low leaf at $5 30 to 7 60; 4 hhds Grayson county leaf at $6 35 to 7 20; 1 hhd Muhlenburg county leaf and lugs at $6 30 to 9; 4 hhds lugs and trash, Daviess county, at $5 85 to 8 30.

The Farmers' House sold 39 hhds: 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $10 50, 8 30, 7 90, 8; 1 hhd Hart leaf at $7 80, 7 10, 7 40; 6 hhds Barren county common leaf at $5 95, 5 95, 6, 6 05; 4 hhds Owen county lugs at $5 50 and 7; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $5 50; 5 hhds Simpson county leaf at $7 80, 6 80; 5 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 90, 5 85, 6; 3 hhds Logan county leaf at $6 70, 7 40, 6 70, 6 85; 1 hhd Metcalfe county low lugs at $5 05; 1 hhd Grayson county common leaf at $7 40; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $5, 5 70, 5 45; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $7 10; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $6 20 and 6 80; 2 hhds Barren county low leaf at $7 50 and 7.

The Planters' House sold 12 hhds: 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $12 50, 11 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $6 50; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $8 30, 7 90, 7 80; 2 hhds Trigg county leaf at $10 25, 7 60; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $7 70; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $8, 8; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $7 90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 6.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling uplands 20⅛c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 10@5 50; common to good extra [illegible]; white Western extra [illegible]; Ohio extras [illegible]; extra St. Louis [illegible]. Rye flour [illegible]. Wheat, the demand is moderate at firm prices; receipts 187,000 bushels; the decline in freights strengthened the export demand; No 2 spring [illegible]; red and amber [illegible]; white Michigan $1 52. Rye, Barley and malt are quiet. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 24,000 bushels; inferior and common Western mixed 69@71c; yellow [illegible]. Oats, the market is quiet and unchanged; receipts [illegible] bushels. Hops are quiet. Coffee, the demand is fair and firm: Rio 12½@15½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm: Cuba 9½@9⅝c. Molasses is quiet and unchanged. Rice is quiet. Petroleum, crude 14½c and refined 25⅛@25¼c. Mess pork is quiet at [illegible]; prime mess [illegible]. Beef is quiet. Cut meats [illegible]. Lard is steady; prime steam 9⅞@10⅛c and kettle rendered 10¼c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

Dry Goods—The market is quiet, yet the tendency of most goods is toward hardening rates in sympathy with the raw material. A few of the large jobbing houses, in the meantime, are doing a fair business. The following are the most important changes noticeable: Cabot fine bleached muslin are advanced from 15½ to 16c; 40-inch from 17½ to 18c; Pequot bleached advanced from 21 to 22c; Manhattan ticks from 10½ to 11c; Lymans cambrics from 9 to 9½c; Bay Mills bleached muslins from 17 to 17½c; Great Falls No. 2 from 13½ to 15c; Amoskeag A bleached do are raisable at 15c; Indian Orchard improved corset jeans 12½c.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 20½c. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; family $6 30@6 35. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled; sales of new at [illegible]. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 55@56c. Rye, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 95c@1, the latter rate for No. 1. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 53@57c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Coffee, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ¼c; prime 18½@19¼c. Sugar, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ¼c for New Orleans and ¼c for refined. Molasses, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 1c for New Orleans. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand. Lard oil is steady with a moderate demand. Eggs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 12½@13c for recounted. Butter, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; choice 18@19c. Cheese, the market is quiet and prices are weak; factory 11@11½c. Mess pork, full prices are asked but there is no demand; $15 50 asked. Lard, full prices are asked but there is no demand; 10½c asked. Bulk meats, the market opened firm but closed dull; sellers at 6¼c, 7½c, 7¾c and 8½c. Bacon, the market opened firm but closed dull at 7c, 9¾c and 9c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at [illegible]. Cattle, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Tobacco, the demand is fair and market firm. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 89c.

Chicago, July 6.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is moderately active at $1 20@1 21 cash, closing quiet at $1 20 for seller July; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 19¾ for seller July. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is fairly active and prices are ½c higher, closing at 51¾@51⅞c cash or seller July; this afternoon the market was dull. Oats, No 2, the market is quiet, closing at 45¾c. Rye, No 2, the market is moderately active, closing at [illegible]. Barley, No 2 spring, the market is dull at [illegible]. Provisions are dull; mess pork [illegible] for seller August; [illegible] for seller December. Lard 10⅛c cash and 10¼c for seller August. Bulk meats [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: [illegible] barrels of flour, [illegible] bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] bushels barley, [illegible] head hogs. Shipments [illegible]. Freights to Buffalo are fairly active at [illegible] on corn.

St. Louis, July 6.—Cotton, the market is firm at 19½@20c. Flour, the market is more settled and there is a better demand; old superfine fall [illegible]; extra fall [illegible]; triple extra [illegible]. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced; [illegible]. Corn, the market is higher, in bulk for mixed on the track 50c; in elevator 52c. Oats, the market is better; [illegible]. Rye, the market is dull at [illegible]. Tobacco, the market is in a shade easier for lugs, but the other grades are unchanged. Hemp and Bagging are dull and unchanged. Mess pork is quiet at [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible]. Bacon is firmer; loose shoulders [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Lard is [illegible]. Hogs are active at [illegible]. Cattle [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: [illegible] barrels of flour, [illegible] bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] head hogs.

Memphis, July 6.—Cotton, the market is steady at 20¼c; receipts for the past day 111 bales; shipments [illegible]. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at [illegible]. Corn is scarce and firm at 72c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Hay is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bran is dull and prices have declined to [illegible]. Lard is steady with [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible]; the demand is light but holders are firm at [illegible]. Bacon, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible].

New Orleans, July 6.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Corn is in good demand at higher prices: white mixed [illegible]; white [illegible]. Oats are in fair demand at [illegible]. Hay is scarce and higher; choice [illegible]. Bran is [illegible]. Pork is quiet and held at [illegible]. Bacon is quiet and unchanged; shoulders [illegible]. Sugar is in good demand; common [illegible]; prime [illegible]. Whisky is quiet at [illegible]. Sterling exchange [illegible]. New York sight drafts [illegible]. Gold [illegible].

Philadelphia, July 6.—Flour, there is no export demand; [illegible]. Wheat, the market [illegible]; prime to choice new red Delaware [illegible]. Corn, the demand is [illegible]; yellow [illegible]; mixed [illegible]. Petroleum, crude [illegible]; refined [illegible]. Whisky [illegible].

Nashville, July 6.—Cotton, full prices are asked [illegible], but there is no demand; low middling [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Corn, No 1 [illegible]. Oats, [illegible].

Baltimore, July 6.—Flour, the market is dull; Western family [illegible]. Wheat, the market [illegible]. Corn is scarce but quiet; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats, Western [illegible]. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is firmer at [illegible].

Cotton Statements.

New Orleans, July 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling [illegible].

Charleston, July 6.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling [illegible].

Mobile, July 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling [illegible].

Galveston, July 6.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary [illegible].

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1871.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

Harrodsburg, Friday, July 7.
Danville, Saturday, July 8.
Stanford, Saturday, July 8, at night.
Columbia, Saturday, July 15.

He will meet Gen. Harlan at—

Somerset, Monday, July 10.
Monticello, Tuesday, July 11.
Jamestown, Wednesday, July 12.
Albany, Thursday, July 13.
Burkesville, Friday, July 14.

Hon. John M. Harlan,

Republican candidate for Governor, will fill the following appointments:

Columbia, Adair county, Friday, July 7.
Liberty, Casey county, Saturday, July 8.
Somerset, Pulaski county, Monday, July 10.
Monticello, Wayne county, Tuesday, July 11.
Jamestown, Russell county, Wednesday, July 12.
Albany, Clinton county, Thursday, July 13.
Burkesville, Cumberland county, Friday, July 14.
Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Saturday, July 15.
Scottville, Allen county, Monday, July 17.
Glasgow, Barren county, Tuesday, July 18.
Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Wednesday, July 19.
Munfordsville, Hart county, Thursday, July 20.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Friday, July 21.
Elkton, Todd county, Saturday, July 22.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, July 24.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Tuesday, July 25.
Calhoun, McLean county, Wednesday, July 26.
Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 27.
Morgantown, Butler county, Friday, July 28.
Litchfield, Grayson county, Saturday, July 29.
Speaking at 1 o'clock.

Governor Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas,

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 1½ o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Shelbyville, Thursday, July 20.
Lawrenceburg, Friday, July 21.
Versailles, Saturday, July 22.
Georgetown, Monday, July 24.
Frankfort, Tuesday, July 25.
Owenton, Wednesday, July 26.
Williamstown, Thursday, July 27.
Walton, Friday, July 28.
Warsaw, Tuesday, August 1.
Carrollton, Wednesday, August 2.

At Louisville on the nights of the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of August at such points as may be designated.

Speaking elsewhere to commence at 1½ o'clock p. m.

Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

Messrs. Rodman's and Brown's Appointments.

Inasmuch as many of the appointments of Messrs. Leslie and Harlan and Thomas and Carlisle conflict with ours, we are compelled to revoke them and make the following:

Cynthiana, Friday, July 7th.
Falmouth, Saturday, July 8th.
Covington, Monday, July 10th.
Newport, Tuesday, July 11th.
Burlington, Wednesday, July 12th.
Warsaw, Thursday, July 13th.
Carrollton, Friday, July 14th.
Lagrange, Saturday, July 15th.
Frankfort, Monday, July 17th.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, July 18th.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, July 19th.
Danville, Thursday, July 20th.
Stanford, Friday, July 21st.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 22d.
Richmond, Monday, July 24th.
Winchester, Tuesday, July 25th.
Carlisle, Wednesday, July 26th.
Paris, Thursday, July 27th.
Lexington, Friday, July 28th.
Versailles, Saturday, July 29th.

At Covington, Newport, Frankfort and Lexington, at night; at all other places at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN RODMAN,
WM. BROWN.

Public Speaking.

Hon. ALEX. L. MARTIN, Democratic candidate for Senate from Thirty-third Senatorial District, will speak at the following times and places:

Prestonsburg, July 10th.
Forks Troublesome, July 11th.
Hazard, July 12th.
Manchester, July 14th.
———, July 15th, (Ex. Com. Clay county to designate.)
Mount Pleasant, July 17th.
Mouth of Rockhouse, July 19th.
Whitesburg, July 20th.
Keel & Ford's store, July 22d.
Pikeville, July 24th.
Mouth Pond, July 26th.
Pharmer Lesley's, July 27th.
Mouth Mud, July 28th.
Mouth Beaver, July 29th.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FLORAL PARK was illuminated last night, and the promenade concert was largely attended.

SAMUEL W. MAPLE and Miss Melissa E. Mallott, a runaway couple from Jefferson county, Ky., were married at the Bruner House, in Jeffersonville, on the fourth.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund destroyed, at their last meeting, 177 bonds of denomination $1,000 each, and thereby lessened the city's indebtedness to that amount.

THE COMMITTEE in the Lower Board of the General Council, on repairing of the city wharf from First to Fourth street, last night reported in favor of an appropriation not exceeding $5,000 for that purpose.

THE thermometer at Messrs. Cook & Stoss' gave the following indications of the temperature yesterday at the hours stated: At 7 o'clock a. m. 75; at 10 a. m. 86; at noon 91; at 2 p. m. 94; at 4 p. m. 91, and at 6 p. m. 91 degrees.

CAPT. GEO. M. BUCHANAN, left with us yesterday some very large and splendid peaches of the variety called "Mississippi Queen." They were from the place of Judge R. S. Smith, at Holly Springs, Miss., and were remarkably fine specimens.

CHARLES BOLD, a grocery-keeper on Preston, between Market and Jefferson streets, died of lockjaw yesterday. About ten days ago Mr. Bold, in hanging up some meat, wounded his hand with an iron hook, from which wound his death resulted as stated.

THE EXPENSES of the Police Department for the month of June were $11,493 64, an appropriation to cover which was made in the Common Council last night. An appropriation of $7,088 81 was also made to defray the expenses of the Fire Department for the same month.

IT WAS resolved in the Board of Common Council last night that the purchase be made of Andrew Lehr of 4½ feet fronting on Congress, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, for the purpose of widening that thoroughfare, the price to be paid therefor not to exceed $300.

ONE of the most pleasant and successful affairs on the Fourth was the picnic of the Armada Club at the Four-mile spring, opposite the Water-works. About six hundred persons were present, and with dancing and amusements of all kinds the day was spent most enjoyably.

L. H. LANDMAN, a man about thirty-five years of age, a native of Ohio, was admitted to the City Hospital last Wednesday, suffering much from mania-a-potu. Yesterday morning he was very ill, having had three severe epileptic fits. Hopes are, however, entertained of his ultimate recovery.

GEORGE KELLAR, a boy twelve years of age, while playing upon the roof of a wood-shed, at his father's residence, on Marshall, between Shelby and Campbell streets, yesterday, fell to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, injuring himself on the head severely, but not fatally. His wounds were dressed.

MR. J. TAYLOR BERRY, representative from the Twelfth ward in the Lower Board of the General Council, tendered his resignation at the meeting of that body last night, which was accepted, and the election of his successor set for the next regular meeting of the board. Mr. Berry's removal from the ward necessitated this action on his part.

THE Sixth-street connections were perfected yesterday, and last night excursion cars were running from the corner of Sixth and Main to Floral Park. Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a pleasant ride and visit that most delightful of our suburban attractions, Floral Park.

THE ERECTION of a bone factory at the corner of Preston and Kentucky streets being in contemplation, a motion was introduced and passed in the lower board of the General Council last night, instructing the Mayor to inform the company contemplating such a factory that it comes within the ordinance against nuisances, and, therefore, the company will be liable to prosecution if they shall continue their work in the matter.

T. A. Morris, Indianapolis; C. C. Hines, Indianapolis; A. W. Hendricks, Indianapolis; J. D. Cox, Cincinnati; George M. Buchanan and wife, and Miss Jameson, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Captain S. H. Burk and wife, New Orleans; Charles A. Ray, Indianapolis; D. B. Harris, city; T. D. Lincon, Cincinnati; George Hoadly, Cincinnati; E. T. Cherry, Cincinnati; A. P. Merrell, jr., child and servant, New York; and R. O. Perham, St. Louis, were registered at the Galt House last night.

TWO FINE HORSES were stolen from Dr. Walling, on Portland avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. Diligent search was made for them during the day. Late in the evening one of them was found near Twenty-sixth and Bank streets, fastened to a post, and a short time afterwards the other was seen on Madison street, handsomely rigged in a set of stolen harness and attached to a spring-wagon. The driver was not with the team, which was standing by the roadside. The animals were returned at once to their proper owner.

Captain Webster, our veteran photographer, has, after an absence of several weeks, returned to his post full of life and vigor, and posted in all that appertains to his business. He was in attendance upon the National Photographic Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia, during last month, and had the honor of being unanimously elected Vice President of that body, besides having been selected as chairman of the finance committee and appointed upon two other important committees. That he is a "stirring practitioner" of the photographic art, his career in this city during the past twenty years is sufficient evidence.

THE E. AND P. RAILROAD.

Celebration of its Completion to Greenville—A Big Delegation from Louisville—Speeches.

THE ROAD AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad having been finished as far as Greenville, the county seat of Muhlenburg county, and just half way between the termini of the road, an excursion train started from this city on Wednesday morning, having the officers and many other directors of the road on board, and many other gentlemen interested in the work, for the purpose of examining that portion of the line completed and celebrating its successful progress to its present point of construction. Among the well-known gentlemen in the excursion were Messrs. W. H. Dulaney, President; George McLeod, Chief Engineer; A. A. Gordon, Secretary; Henry Pindell, Attorney, and D. Brock, Superintendent of the road; Col. S. B. Thomas, of Elizabethtown, R. A. Robinson, Jas. Trabue, J. S. Lithgow, and Dennis Long of Louisville, from the Board of Directors; Mayor Baxter, Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, George W. Norton, Rev. W. W. Hill, George Ainslie, G. F. Downs, and Robert Hopkins, of Louisville; M. H. Marriott, Dr. E. Warfield, C. Hotop, Capt. J. Miller, Robert L. Wintersmith, Capt. W. F. Bell of the Elizabethtown News, Dr. Young, Dr. Slaughter, A. M. Brown, and Robert Murray of Elizabethtown, and Messrs. Jonathan Short and Captain Reno, delegates from Greenville, there being seventy-five or eighty invited guests upon the train, the latter being under charge of Mr. J. H. Redmon, conductor on the road.

The gentlemen from Louisville left this city on a palace car, chartered expressly for the occasion, attached to the early morning train for Nashville. Arriving at Elizabethtown about … o'clock, the party was joined by the delegations from that city and Greenville, and the parlor car attached to a special train on the E. and P. road. In the forward car a table was set with an admirable lunch prepared, and an abundance of wine and liquors at hand, all under charge of "Alf," well-known formerly to habitues of the Mammoth Cave. The Elizabethtown Band had been engaged for the occasion, and was a pleasant feature in the excursion.

THE TOWNS AND PRODUCTS ALONG THE ROAD.

The whole length of line as yet completed is ninety-three miles. Its route was not perhaps determined so much by the topography of the country, although a comparatively direct road, as by the location of prominent towns and rich districts along the line. The road, starting from Hardin, runs through the southwestern portion of that county into Grayson, which it divides almost in the center; then, passing through the southern portion of Ohio, it reaches Greenville, in Muhlenburg. Six miles out from Elizabethtown is Cecilia, chiefly noted for its Catholic college. Long Grove, Stephensburg and East View are situated at intervals of three miles from each other. Just beyond the latter place is the magnificent prospect from which the town derives its name. The road, after passing the station, runs along a high ridge, with a wide valley to the right. This valley stretches in an uninterrupted line to the range of hills along the Nashville road, whose trains may be easily seen from the point in question. The whole prospect is very similar to several along the line of the Pennsylvania Central, but is hardly equaled by any route south of the Ohio river. Such was the universal expression of the excursionists on Wednesday. Seven miles beyond this point is Big Clifty, where the party stopped for dinner—an admirable repast, being provided by the company. Just out of Big Clifty and spanning the creek of that name is the handsome iron bridge built by the Baltimore Bridge Company at a cost of $60,000. The length of bridge is 828 feet and the hight from the lowest point 120 feet; altogether one of the most graceful as well as substantial structures in the country. The next point is Grayson station, two miles and a half from the well-known summer resort of that name, where an omnibus is in waiting for visitors. Litchfield, the next station, was, for a time, the western terminus of the road, the iron being laid to that point and trains running about the 1st of August, 1870. Litchfield is the county seat of Grayson, and has just completed a handsome court-house, which may be seen from the road. Caneyville, thirteen miles beyond, is in the center of a fine tobacco district, 500 hhds. of tobacco having been shipped from the station since the construction of the road to that point. Near Horse Branch, thirteen miles further, is the longest tunnel on the road, being 60 feet in length. The rock is a sandy sandstone, which, fourteen miles beyond, develops into a fine bed of coal. The hunting, just in this region, we are assured by Mr. Redmon, is peculiarly excellent, deer being often seen in the proper season, and smaller game very abundant. Beaver Dam, the next important station, was until last Monday, when the first passenger train ran into Greenville, the western terminus. This station is three and a half miles from Hartford, the county seat of Ohio county. Ohio, as it will doubtless be remembered, was the only county on the line of road which refused to vote the subscription asked of it. This refusal appears to have been due to the obstinacy of different sections of the county, the northern part wanting the road through its portion of the country, and the southern being no less obstinate for the lower route. Whenever the question was put to the vote this seemed the only obstacle, and the fact that Hartford is left off the line of road, is doubtless owing to this unwise and injudicious course pursued. At Hamilton the coal region commences, and continues with hardly a break to Princeton, seventy miles beyond. The bed is the same as that on the line of the E., H. and N. Railroad, and is said to be of great promise. The vein is five feet thick, dips toward the road, and is, therefore, easily mined. A specimen exhibited Wednesday was remarkably free from sulphur, hence would not clink when burned, and though perhaps now slacking easily, bears every promise of improving greatly, and of being adapted to stacking for a long time. We are informed by Mr. Dulaney that coal will be delivered at the Nashville depot in this city at 12½c per bushel within the next month. The road crosses Green river at Rockport, 77 miles from Elizabethtown, and 108 from Paducah. The bridge across was built by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company; the draw is 236, and the stationary span 214 feet in length; trestle work 2,600 feet in length, and with an average hight of 16 feet, continues the bridge to the west. The road crosses the Owensboro and Russellville railroad at Owensboro Junction, eight miles beyond and three miles from Greenville.

THE RECEPTION AT GREENVILLE.

The party arrived at Greenville at about 5:30, where they were met by a deputation of citizens. Mr. M. J. Roarke, on behalf of the people of Muhlenburg county, welcomed the visitors in the following address:

MR. ROARKE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: In the name and on behalf of the citizens of Greenville and Muhlenburg county, we greet you with a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of our town and the generosity of our citizens.

Greenville, unpretentious, even quaint if you please, as regards external show, yet, in common with our county, boasts of a people who, in the matter of those courtesies and amenities of life that tend so much to knock off the rough edges of society, and to unite all mankind in one common brotherhood; in all the generous, noble impulses of the soul, as well as a just and correct appreciation of the progress and advance of the age, and the realization of the fact that we live in the blaze of the nineteenth century, may, and without arrogance do, challenge the respect of all men.

We would be glad at any time and under any circumstances to meet you as the officers and directory of our road, and the representatives of the metropolis of our proud old Commonwealth, and to commingle with you in the unrestrained freedom of non-conventional social pleasures. But, on this, the occasion of a public demonstration of an accomplished fact, and inauguration of that system of daily intercourse between the citizens of our town and county, and your people, and that inter-change of the commerce of our city, and the products of our soil, and our rich minerals that must in the nature of things result in mutual benefits to all parties concerned, we are doubly happy to bid you welcome.

Let those who may bow at other shrines and acknowledge supreme physical power. But we swear fealty to the triumvirate power of brain, capital and muscle—brain to place, direct and control; capital to mete out the just reward of honest skilled labor; and muscle, sinewy, God-given muscle, to execute the grand designs of the master.

By this grand combination of powers we see to-day opened up for us a grand thoroughfare and highway from hamlet and town, from fields and forest to the teeming metropolis of our State. Time and distance annihilated, the avenues of commerce brought to our doors, that now our farmers may leave home in the morning with the products of their soil, and return at evening with the commodities of the merchant or the implements of husbandry from the manufacturer. Yes, and now may our eternal hills, for long centuries the silent, jealous guardians of our untold, undeveloped wealth, be induced to relinquish their sacred trust, and give out their rich deposits to feed the thousand glowing furnaces of your manufactories, and give work to your founderies; permeate with genial warmth the palatial residence of opulence, or with incandescent heat make glad the tenement of the unfortunate poor.

For all this we are indebted to a concentration of forces and efforts, but we see in your midst one gentleman to whose noble, untiring efforts in the inception of that grand enterprise that now inaugurates a new era in our history, we are very largely indebted.

But pray excuse me; I knew you did not come all the way here to be bored with a speech, and, from principle, I am opposed to speech-making, and I assure you that, had my feelings alone been consulted, you had heard no speech from me this evening.

My duty and pleasure are to welcome you as the representatives of our road and the city of Louisville, to the free hospitalities of our town, and of our citizens, who, during the time that your inclinations may prompt or your engagements permit you to remain, will heartily and cheerfully endeavor to make your stay among us a cheerful one.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roarke's address of welcome, Mr. Henry Pindell, attorney of the road, replied in behalf of the visitors as follows:

MR. PINDELL'S REPLY.

MR. ROARK AND GENTLEMEN OF GREENVILLE: As I am the attorney of the Board of Directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, it has been considered that, on this occasion, I should be its talker also, and hence the agreeable duty has been assigned to me to thank you for your kind invitation to meet you in your hospitable homes, and shake hands and felicitate each other on the accomplishment of another, what you have truly called, great fact, on the 4th of July, the most auspicious day in our country's year.

It is a great fact for Louisville, because, as we trust, it will bring to its markets the varied and henceforth ever-increasing products of your farms and mines. It is a great fact for you, not only because it will afford you increased facilities for sending those products to market, but also because it will increase their amount more than anyone, perhaps, now estimates. Railroad advantages are rarely understood or appreciated in advance. There are a thousand little advantages the value of which no man foresees. No man, for instance, until he has enjoyed and been deprived of it, will appreciate the value of hearing daily in your streets the song of the newsboy, ever suggestive of interest: "Here's yer Ledger, COURIER-JOURNAL and Commercial. Here's yer Evenin' Sun." The song of the peddler boys around your railway station is rather more visibly profitable: "Here's your apples, three for a dime! here's your pies and cakes!" No one, too, can tell beforehand the advantage of having the expressman to pass your doors daily to bring to your daughter the latest styles of dresses and bonnets as soon as they are out, or to your wives ready cooked and frozen suppers from Schultheis' when they wish to give an entertainment, and save them from those awful preparatory days of drudgery they now have to undergo when they wish to give an entertainment; and so I might go on enumerating advantages, apparently trifling in themselves, but in the aggregate of great value for rendering your town more attractive as a place of residence. Then your mines will be developed; new farms will be opened; improvement in cultivation, and in the character of your stock will be stimulated; and all will result in an increase of population and wealth, and in education, and all the comforts and luxuries and amenities of life, which follow in the train of population and wealth.

I know no country more likely to be improved by railroad facilities than this. Heretofore, almost inaccessible as you have been, we have to-day reached your town in nine hours, after making long stops at points of interest along the way. The rich deposits of coal and iron in the bosom of your lands have here … and without this railroad, would have to continue to lie there valueless. Henceforth they are to be sources of great wealth to you.

In the railroad, modern ingenuity has at last discovered the philosopher's stone for which the alchemists of the dark ages sought so long in vain, and upon which they wasted such worlds of study and labor and ingenuity. When properly applied to a rich mine of any metal, however base, it surely turns its product into gold, and renders it more valuable than the natural mines of the genuine stuff in the regions of the setting sun. But this philosopher's stone turns not only metals into gold, but coal, and hay, and corn, and tobacco, and all the products of the farm, and achieves results that the wildest imagination of the alchemist never dreamed of.

In looking over the Auditor's report a short time since I observed that while the area of your county had increased some fourteen thousand acres (a process, by the way, which I don't exactly understand, but the Auditor's report is official, and therefore must be true), the number and value of your horses and mules, and cattle and hogs, and the quantity of your product of tobacco, the sum total of your wealth, and those means of comfort, your pleasure carriages, and watches, and silver plate, had all decreased. While your lands had increased, your wealth and comforts have decreased, indicating that, without the railroad, your lands, however intrinsically valuable, were like those we hear of in old Virginia, of which the more a man has the poorer he is. But by your wisdom, in securing the construction of this road by leading off with your extraordinarily liberal subscription to it, you have put a stop to this. I venture the prediction that no future Auditor's report will make such another showing for you. And upon this I congratulate the people of Louisville as much as I do you. They are now wedded to you in those ties of iron for which the law can prescribe no ground of divorce, and which are therefore infinitely stronger than those ties of marital affection whose strength we have heard so much vaunted of old, before the development of the liberal and enlightened ideas of divorce, free love and women's rights, which characterize our modern civilization. They are now wedded to you in ties of which it is no mere figure of speech to say, "let no man put them asunder," and henceforth and forever, therefore, whatever is for your interest is for their interest, and, therefore, it is with bright anticipations and glowing hearts that we shake hands with you over the accomplishment of this much of this great work, and hail the signal and, for the times, very unusual success which has thus far attended its progress, as a sure omen that the same administrative ability and financial and engineering skill which have achieved it will bring it to an early and most creditable close, and afford us another or even grander opportunity for shaking of hands and tipping of glasses and saying of kind and brotherly words to each other. For then our fellow-citizens along the whole line, from Elizabethtown to Paducah, will participate in the festivities, and the old adage, "the more the merrier," will be illustrated.

In the name of the president, directors, and officers of the company, and of our whole party, I thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to us, and you, sir, for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have attired it.

COLONEL S. B. THOMAS' SPEECH.

Colonel S. B. Thomas, being here loudly called upon, came forward, and, in a brief and eloquent speech, thanked the citizens of Muhlenburg county and the town of Greenville itself for the noble aid given by them to the great work of construction of this road. It was Muhlenburg, first of all the counties along the line of road, that voted the subscription asked of her. It was Muhlenburg which had nerved him to continue his labors in behalf of the road whose construction half way to its western terminus they had now met to celebrate. To Muhlenburg much, nay, with Louisville, most, of the credit due to its prosecution and final completion was due, and he hoped and believed that, as Muhlenburg and Louisville had gone hand and hand in the matter, so might the citizens of that noble county return to Louisville a part of the help she had given to them, that they might give to her their trade and know no other city than the great metropolis of Kentucky. He thanked them for the comfort they had given him by their vote of subscription. Before the news reached him of their action, to receive which he had ridden on horseback through the whole night, and had lost himself in the woods until day, his nights had been sleepless, his days anxious, but with the intelligence of their prompt and enthusiastic vote he breathed freely, and felt that the success of the road was assured. Then, in behalf of the gentlemen here to-day, he thanked them again for their efforts for the road; he thanked those whom he saw present in the crowd before him who had been especially prominent in advocating the road, and believed that their labor would be returned to them an hundred-fold in the prosperity that was now assured to their town and county.

At the conclusion of Col. Thomas' speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, the party were welcomed individually by the gentlemen present, who vied with each other in the attention shown the visitors. The town is a half mile or more from the depot, and in carriages ready at hand the excursionists were driven to the various houses in the town to which they had been assigned, and after supper the visitors took their departure, unanimous in their praises of the generous hospitality they had received from the citizens of the town and county. Greenville, from every account, appears to be one of the most energetic and live towns in the State, and now that facilities exist for the export of her products, she may be expected to become one of the largest and most prosperous cities upon the line of the road.

THE ADVENT OF THE ROAD.

As natural, the people of the district through which the road passes, have hardly grown accustomed to the many new features to travel it has introduced. The population, especially from Beaver Dam on to Greenville, turn out en masse as each train rushes by, and with its arrival at the various stations curious crowds inspect all the strange mechanism of the engine and cars with increasing and absorbed interest. Nor are passengers, as a general rule, quite conversant as yet with the theory of railroad travel, and many amusing incidents are related arising from this present ignorance. Each car is filled with holiday faces, for a ride on the cars must be worth to them all the circuses and jollifications in the universe. A few days ago, perhaps the Fourth, a picnic was held in Greenville, but the picnic ground, just prior to the arrival of the train, was deserted for the vicinity of the depot, and speculation was rife as to what sort of a looking thing the train would prove to be. The impatience was such that the crowd moved some distance up the road in the direction in which the train was to arrive, and as she whistled and appeared in sight, there was a general stampede directly up the track and towards the engine. Speed was slackened, and it was with some difficulty even that the crowd could be induced to leave the track. After the train had stopped in front of the depot, the crowd filled in behind, permeated every car, even to the engine, and, in their curiosity, forgot the picnic as completely as if fourth of July didn't come but once a year, and the train on the E & P. R. R. not twice every day and six days out of the week. A trip or two since an old gentleman got on the train, say at Pigeon Roost, to go to Hamilton, ten miles distant. The conductor came up, and with the usual "ticket, sir," held down his hand for the fare. Grasping it as of an old friend not seen for twenty years, the old gentleman pulled him down into the seat beside him with, "Why, how d'ye do. Set down; I want to talk to ye. Set down." But the conductor persisted "fare, sir." "Oh! well how much d'ye want?" "Where are you going?" "Why, to the next place; don't you know?" (this with a tone of wondrous surprise.) "Sixty cents, sir," rejoined the suave conductor. "Well, now, couldn't ye take me for thirty?" [This confidentially.] The conductor expressing his inability, under the restrictions of the road, to enter into such a contract, the old gentleman rejoined, "D'ye want it now, or when we get there?" "I fear we shall have to have it now," replied the smiling guardian of the train. "But suppos'n you shouldn't get me there?" "In that case, I will return you the money," said the conductor. The old gentleman paid the money out still with a suspicious belief that all was not as it should be. As the train approached his destination some obstruction, cattle of some sort, appeared on the track and the engineer whistled down brakes. The old gentleman's nervousness culminated, and, making toward the forward door, would have rushed out but the brakeman, divining his object, held the door fast. The cattle, as cattle will, persisted on the track, and the quick, jerky whistles still further alarmed the now demoralized passenger. He ran back to the rear of the car, and in spite of the efforts to detain him jumped off the rear platform. The train was running six or eight miles an hour at the time and the effect on his equilibrium may be easily imagined. The train was stopped but he utterly refused to trust himself on it again and declared that he would walk to town, and so, in spite of all entreaties, he persisted in doing.

All this, however, is but of the present, and very natural, under the circumstancees. In conversation with people along the road, it was very evident how highly esteemed are all its advantages even now, and with what pride the people of Grayson, Hardin, and Muhlenburg regard the road, built out of their means. There is no croaking, no gloomy prophecies of ultimate failure, even of the road beyond Greenville.

FROM GREENVILLE TO PADUCAH,

with no halt at Greenville, the construction of the road-bed is being pushed rapidly forward. The graduation and masonry of the 17 miles to the crossing of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad will be completed in sixty days. The iron is purchased and the section will be ready for the running of trains by the 1st of October. The entire graduation, masonry and bridge superstructure of the 92 miles from Greenville to Paducah is now under contract, none of which contracts to extend beyond April, 1872. We are informed by Mr. Dulaney that the company has received a proposal from L. H. Myer, of New York City, representing some foreign iron firms, to supply all the iron to Paducah, taking the bonds of the company at 87½c and interest in payment. This proposition is under consideration. Mr. Dulaney says that an expenditure of $850,000 will now complete the road, ready for the iron, from Greenville to Paducah.

PRESENT FACILITIES

The road, with the exception of the section from Green river to the present terminus, is remarkable firm and smooth when its recent construction is considered. A good deal of it is ballasted, but the red-clay soil of this country, the same soil as that along the E., H. and N. railroad, makes an admirable road-bed, even without ballast. The company is now running two passenger trains each way daily. Its rolling stock consists of 150 freight cars, 6 passenger coaches, and 5 engines, with four more to be put on the road in sixty days, from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia. The road is now open for through freight from Louisville to Greenville and way-stations.

The excursionists returned to this city yesterday morning, full of praises of the success of this undertaking, of such great importance to the trade of Kentucky and of Louisville. On the completion of the road to Paducah the distance to Memphis will be but 34 miles further than by way of the L. and M. railroad, as will be seen by the following table. The distance from

Louisville to Elizabethtown is	42 miles.
Elizabethtown to Paducah is	185 "
Paducah to Troy Station is	63 "
Troy Station to Humboldt is	39 "
Via E. & P. Railroad to Humboldt	329 miles.
Via L. & M. Railroad to Humboldt	295 "
	34

Should the consolidation of the Paducah and Gulf with the Mississippi River Railroad be effected, the distance will be shortened by 19 miles, as will appear from the following table:

	Miles.
Louisville to Paducah	227
Paducah to Troy Station	63
Troy Station to Memphis	102
Louisville to Memphis via E. & P. R. R.	392
Louisville to Memphis via L. & M. R. R.	377
	15

Col. Thomas referred, in his speech at Greenville, to the prospect of the road proving a link in one of the great transcontinental routes from seaboard to seaboard. This seems reasonable enough in view of the recent subscription of $1,000,000 by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Lexington and Big Sandy. The road cannot stop at Lexington. It must find an outlet, and the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad lies directly in its route westward. The point then will be whether the connection will be made directly from Lexington to Elizabethtown or whether Louisville shall lie in the route. If a connection is imperative, as it probably is, with St. Louis, the most feasible method of establishing that connection seems to be by the road already in operation to Lexington, the L., C. & L. R. R. This will necessitate the continuation of the E. & P. R. R. from Elizabethtown to this city, and this proposition may at some future time be submitted to the voters of Jefferson and other counties along that line. Just now it does not reach further than speculation.

The excursionists were very much indebted to Messrs. D. Brock, Superintendent of the road, and J. H. Redmon, conductor of the special train, for the care for their comfort and convenience displayed by those gentlemen. The occasion was an agreeable one throughout, with no untoward circumstance to mar the pleasure of the day, and will be remembered by all connected as most instructive as well as enjoyable.

A ROMANTIC RIDDANCE.

How Near a Young Lady Came to Marrying a Probably Wortless Lover.

A family named Stephens have lived for a quarter of a century in North Alabama. At the close of the late war Mr. S. returned home, but his wife lived only a few months afterwards. He married again in less than half a year. A stepmother was thus brought to the house to live with and control five children. Among the latter were three daughters almost grown. They were pretty, very well educated, and indignant at the early second marriage of their father. Miss Mollie Stephens was particularly hurt, because she and the new wife became involved in endless disputes and broils, and kept the household in a continual ferment. The new comer was thought to be tyrannical and overbearing, and, being looked upon in this light, her mandates were not obeyed by children and servants with any degree of willingness.

Only a few months rolled away before Miss Mollie determined to withdraw from the unpleasant combination. A serious obstacle, however, met her upon the very threshold of this move. She was without money, and must earn some means with which to pay expenses to the place of her future home. The children of the neighborhood were organized into a little school, and she taught them for three months, a time sufficient to earn the required amount. Miss Mollie left her home and relatives and came to Louisville. Inspired with a feeling of independence, she applied for and received a position as clerk in a confectionery. It was here that she became acquainted with Harry May. He was tall, wore long black hair, dressed genteelly, and might be described as a fine-looking fellow. His engaging manners and easy address introduced him to many good people, into whose confidence he soon worked himself. Nothing is known of his antecedents, but he was never suspected of being anything short of a perfect gentleman. He seemed, too, a man of dignified leisure, with plenty of money in the bank and a host of friends and admirers ready at any time to do him homage. Such credentials would have recommended him to the favorable notice of any young lady, but especially to Miss Stephens, who was hundreds of miles from home, without money, friends or relations. She was wooed by the handsome May, accepted his offer of marriage, and felt proud in being thus singled out from the rest of her sex to rule supreme in his heart.

The engagement ring was purchased and placed upon her finger. It was of fine gold, set with a handsome diamond, a present well suited to the occasion. They were together at parties and at church. A host of friends were made thrice happy because of the approaching union. The wedding-day was set; the services of the minister were engaged; groomsmen and bridesmaids were completing their outfits, and the simple ceremony was to have been solemnized a few days since. A joyous throng of friends were expected to be present. Excursions and parties during a gay honeymoon were in bright anticipation, and no one seemed more confident of the future than the happy lovers themselves. One pretty evening they strolled down the street together, and Mr. May described a beautiful cottage, handsomely furnished and surrounded with lovely flowers in a pleasant part of the city, and added, "Dear Mollie, this is to be our future home."

The day came, the one which was to have witnessed their union. It was only a few days ago. In the morning Barry May was missing. Friends made diligent inquiry about him, but up to the present time no one knows anything of his movements. Strange stories are whispered of his flight to Texas, of his being concealed in Louisville, and a hundred other rumors, each confidently conclusive of his whereabouts. The whole affair is wrapt in mystery. He may have gone to Texas or to California, or be stowed away in some hiding-place in this city. But wherever he is, he has lost the most favorable opportunity of getting a sweet, industrious, pretty wife that he will ever find again. Miss Stephens continues to support herself by the use of her needle, and sometimes thinks, it is said, that she has been fortunate after all.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Minstrels.

The entertainments now being given by Messrs. Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels at Weisiger Hall are somewhat of a surprise. It was expected that they were of the usual mediocre burnt-cork style, having so-called jokes, the sole merit of which was a species of double entendre, acceptable only to a certain class of persons, too frequently found in the audiences. The jokes of Messrs. Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels are something quite different—they are fresh, sparkling, humorous, refined. Musical performances are also given in a manner indicative of superior talent. The flute obligato last evening, by Mr. John S. Cox, was most tasteful, while there has been seldom heard in entertainments of this sort anything equal to Mr. Fox's violin solo. With burlesques and farces the evening passed exceedingly agreeable; roars of uncontrollable laughter bursting simultaneously from the audience marked in an unmistakable manner the high enjoyment of the large audience. To-night new acts, farces, burlesques, etc., will be given. It has been found that when the managers of this troupe announce a change of programme they mean what they say. Mr. Will S. Hays' new ballad, "Genevieve," will be also sung by the excellent baritone, Mr. Hamilton. As there may be some inconvenience at the door, parties desiring to be present at the hall would do well to secure places as early as possible. These are by far the best minstrels that have been here.

A Lunatic Commits Suicide.

John Phillips, a German, about twenty five years of age, was admitted to the City Hospital last Wednesday. He was insane. Lunacy has become so prevalent that all the institutions are crowded to excess. The hospital is in no wise adapted to receive persons in his condition; but the city authorities having no other place at their disposal, he was brought thither and placed in the medical ward for males. He wandered round the ward, making several attempts to drink out of the bottles containing stimulants or medicine for the various patients. An epileptic patient, in a corner of the ward, had a pint bottle beside him, nearly full of a mixture made up according to Brown Sequard's celebrated recipe for epilepsy. Phillips seized the bottle and emptied it of its contents. The result, of course, was fatal. Stimulants and medicine, however, were administered at intervals without materially staying the action of the poisonous mixture or effecting its removal. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning he became comatose. Between five and six o'clock in the evening his breathing was stertorous, while his pulse beat occasionally as often as a hundred times a minute. At nine o'clock he was dead.

A Marshall Street Cutting.

At a den on Marshall street, between Hancock and Clay streets, kept by an old woman named Barr, a quarrel began on Wednesday between Mary Barr, the daughter of the woman who owns the place, and Kate Neely, a woman of the town. The disturbance was resumed yesterday morning. Barr appearing to be annoyed at the persistence of Neely in keeping up the quarrel, struck at her with a small pocket-knife. Both were under the influence of liquor. Neely was drunk. They were arrested and brought to Clay-street station by Officers McGrath and Denneger; Barr on the charge of cutting and wounding with intent to kill, and Neely for being drunk and disorderly. The wound was found to be but a slight puncture on the left side, and no blood issuing from it.

The Market-house Question.

The question of selling the market-houses on Market street, at Preston and Tenth streets, was brought up again last night in the Lower Board of the General Council. Mr. Charles R. Long moved that the vote at the last meeting of the Board rejecting the amendment offered to the resolution providing for the sale of the two market-houses on Market street, for supplying facilities adjacent to the said market-houses, by which the business of dealers in and merchants near said market-houses should not be seriously affected. After a good deal of discussion the vote was reconsidered by—Ayes, 11; Nays, 8. On motion, then, an amendment looking to that end was adopted, and the resolution, with that amendment, carried.

☞ Since July 1, the pay of a private soldier in the United States army is $13 a month, the old ante-war price.

CITY FEATURES.

Presents! Presents!

Elegant new presents received to-day at the Milton Gold Store, 73 Fourth street. A present accompanies each purchase. Price of each article $1.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

Wanted.

Everybody to know that the best place to have your baby picture taken is at J. C. Elrod's old gallery, Nos. 142 and 144, the second one below Fourth street, on Main.

THE RESULT OF ENTERPRISE AND ENERGY.

Louisville's Great Future—City Railways to the Right and to the Left.

Upon invitation of Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., and W. H. Beynroth, Esq., trustee, we had the pleasure, yesterday afternoon, of accompanying a number of our leading merchants, bankers, and insurance men on an excursion trip to the grand and beautiful suburban addition to our city known as the "Parkland Subdivision." We were truly surprised to note the wonderful transformation that has been effected in this section of our growing city; and notwithstanding much has been said about the extension of our city westward, we are inclined to believe, after our visit, that not one half has been told.

The party visiting Parkland yesterday afternoon numbered about seventy-five persons, and after leisurely and carefully examining how the land laid, the company partook of a sumptuous repast furnished by the renowned establishment of Messrs. Guenner & Cawein, of Walker's Exchange. After doing full justice to the tempting edibles and viands, a few impromptu toasts were essayed, and in reply Mr. Beynroth gave a brief resume of the extent and prospective result of this great undertaking as affecting Louisville's future. Gen. John W. Finnell responded to a toast relative to home enterprise, and made many pointed and forcible illustrations of the manner in which the citizens of Louisville generally were interested in assuring the success of the efforts put forth in behalf of extending Louisville to the full limit of a great metropolitan city. During his remarks he cited an instance that occurred during the year 1845, when he was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky. He said he was one of a committee appointed to visit Louisville and purchase lands for the Blind Institute, and in the course of their investigations in that behalf they were offered some five acres of land in a certain portion of the city for the sum of $2,500. They concluded to purchase, and did so, and upon their return to Frankfort the committee was roundly abused by some persons for paying such an extravagant price for the property. To-day the same ground is worth not less than the sum of $300,000, and part of that very land is now occupied by the palatial residence of our townsman, H. D. Newcomb, Esq. This may seem ill at comparison, but the same opportunities that existed then exist now; and we have never seen and we do not know of a better field for a like enhancement in value than is presented by this great sale, to take place on Monday next. It certainly is to the interest of every business man in this community to exert himself in support of this grand extension of our growing city.

The Walnut-street railroad, as extended, is deserving of more than common mention. It has been built in the most substantial manner, under the direction of Mr. Henry Nettleroth, and, although just completed, runs smoothly and easily. The extension begins at the corner of Eighteenth and Walnut; goes down Walnut to Twenty-eighth street; out Twenty-eighth to Garland avenue; down the avenue to Twenty-ninth street; out Twenty-ninth to Greenwood avenue, and then down Greenwood avenue to Thirty-sixth street, which will be its terminus for the present, but it is hoped in a very short time to be further extended to the river, nearly a mile distant. When thoroughly ballasted and settled, this will be one of the very best street railroads in the country.

The streets in Parkland are all laid out and graded, and the lots well fenced. The improvements already made have cost exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and the owners are still going forward.

KUKLUXING A TOWN.

How a Fourth-of-July Party Waked Up Westpoint.

About half-past 12 o'clock on the night of the Fourth the quiet little village of Westpoint, about twenty miles below Louisville, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, was aroused by the most hideous outcries of "murder," "help," "fire," "police," accompanied with every sign of distress imaginable. The first impression of the inhabitants was, judging from the actions and language of the invading party, that it was a band of negroes who had come to mob the town. But the people were not much surprised when they learned that it was a band of copper-colored hoosiers, who had embarked with Captain Hicks King at New Albany on the steamer Kate Kinney, for the purpose of taking a Fourth of July excursion trip down to Leavenworth, and had stopped on their return. There were about fifty in number, with the Captain, it is said, for their leader, who indulged in all manner of deviltry. They burst into a store, on Main street, and marched up one street and down another, flourishing fire-arms in the air and threatening to kill the first man that made his appearance, or to burn the town. After carousing in this manner for about thirty-five minutes they were signalled from the steamer to return, and, after discharging several pistols at different houses, repaired to their boat.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ An apparatus for gumming and sharpening saws has been put up at the "Champion Mills," which is a perfect curiosity in the way of labor saving. All practical men can find pleasure and profit in witnessing its operations to-day, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Notice.

As the great sale of "Parkland" is advertised for Monday, July 10, 1871, the undersigned regard the event of such importance to Louisville as to warrant them in discontinuing their regular sale on that day, in order to give all people connected with the tobacco trade a chance to attend it. There will, therefore, be no sale on Monday at our warehouses. Ronald & Co., Glover, White & Co., Ray & Co., Page & Co., Spratt & Co., J. S. Phelps & Co., Wm. Haliday, Warehouse Proprietors, Louisville.

A Peculiar Bath-House.

On Broadway not outside the limit bounded by Sixth and Twelfth streets, there was witnessed on Wednesday night last a very peculiar piece of maneuvering. On the front porch, and at about ten o'clock of the night in question, which, as will be remembered, was very sultry, the father of the family appeared, clad—well, not overclad, but in the garment with which he was endowed at birth, and took his stand underneath a projection a half dozen feet or more above him. Here his good dame took her stand with a pail of water beside her, and as her liege lord gave the word, doused him from head to foot with the contents thereof. A half shuddering "ugh!" on his part attested either to his delight at the welcome bath or the sudden shock to his nervous system. The passengers along the thoroughfare, and residents of the adjacent houses, could be with comparative difficulty forced into the conviction that a more suitable if not more convenient bath-house might be adopted. The present one is too open to objection.

The Verdict in the Morton Case.

The case of the State against John H. Morton, for the killing of Daniel Powers, on the 24 of May, 1870, was concluded yesterday by the verdict of the jury fixing the punishment of the accused at two years in the penitentiary. All the circumstances attending this distressing trial have already been given to the public through these columns, and it were useless to detail them again on this occasion. The high social position of the family, and the youth and previous good character of the accused, have made this case a prominent one, and it is at least pointed a moral that it were well may not be thrown away. To the evil, yet too common custom of carrying concealed weapons with no good end to be subserved by the practice, may all this sorrow and misfortune be attributed. The whole mournful story can have no relief except this be effected.

A Dog and Some Money.

Amanda Thomas, who lives on the west side of Jackson street, between Market and Jefferson streets, lost her little dog yesterday morning about ten o'clock. It was discovered that the dog had fallen into a hole in the yard at the back of the house. Two colored men, Tom Harney and Joe Rusby, came to Amanda's assistance and helped her to rescue the dog. Before they left the yard, however, Amanda alleges that they possessed themselves of her pocket-book, which they took from under her dress. The pocket-book contained about $73 in money besides some scrip. Amanda then procured the services of Deputy Constable F. A. McCorkhill, by whom Tom and Joe were speedily arrested. The Constable handed over his captives to Officer Harding, and he brought them to Clay-street station.

Arrested for Forgery.

About a year ago a man, giving his name as David Roane, applied to Messrs. Glover & Winter, of the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, in this city, for a position as buyer for the house, depositing notes to the amount of one thousand dollars as collaterals. These notes were subsequently discovered to be forgeries, and at the next term of the Circuit Court a true bill was found against Roane on that charge. He escaped arrest until Wednesday last, when he was captured by Mr. W. H. Pennington, brother of the Lieutenant of Police of that name, near the little town of Bewleyville, in Breckinridge county. He was brought to this city yesterday and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Wm. Inman.

At a regular meeting of the vestry of Calvary church on Monday, the 3d inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted respecting the death of the late Wm. Inman:

Whereas, On the 23d day of June, Wm. Inman, a member of this vestry, departed this life; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this afflictive visitation of God's providence, we cannot but mourn his loss to us and to this church and community. As a member of this vestry he was regular in his attendance upon its meetings, co-operative in all plans for parish prosperity, judicious in his counsels and courteous in his intercourse with all. His record with his fellow-men in long years of successful and extensive business is marked by diligent attention, prudent enterprise, a wise public spirit and a conspicuous uprightness; just and kind in his judgment of his neighbors, patient under trials and grateful to God for his blessings, he was a true man and conscientious Christian. We desire to testify our high and affectionate appreciation of his many excellent virtues and our affliction at his decease.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our city papers, be entered upon the minutes of this vestry, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

Attest: C. J. WALTON, Recorder.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

CHAS. A. GILL, JUDGE PRO TEM.

THURSDAY, July 6.

Pat Coyle, Lewis Knobloch, Phil. R. Able, E. A. Kelner, Sally Riley, Charles …, … Connelly, Wm. Campbell, John …, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Wm. Boggs, Robert Mahoney, Kate Rodgers and Sam. Crone, … fined $10 each. Sallie Loss, Charles Peay, … and Wm. Hemp, … discharged.

Henry Young, assault and battery on Henry F. Seibert; fined $5.

Henry Seibert, assault and battery on Henry Young; fined $10.

Wm. Roth, peace warrant by Albert Janeck; dismissed.

Pat Ridge, jr., peace warrant by Pat Ridge; dismissed.

Lewis Knobloch, assault and battery on Phil. R. Able; dismissed.

Paul King and Lou. Harlan, disorderly conduct; King fined $5 and Harlan discharged.

Albert Janeck, peace warrant by Wm. Roth; dismissed.

Adam Weitstein, abuse of family; fined $20 and held in $1,000 bond to keep the peace twelve months.

Lewis Krauss, assault and battery on Sam. Crose; fined $10.

Martin Thomas, killing Ruth Thomas; required to give bail in the sum of $20,000 to answer.

Robert Churchill, stealing a pair of shoes from Charles Leyerle; held in $200 bond to answer.

Lewis Hauck, robbing Robert Schulton of $5 80; continued until to-morrow, and required to give $3,000 bond to appear.

David Roane, forgery and obtaining money under false pretences; continued until Saturday.

Margaret Bradsford, stealing clothing from J. G. Brown and W. E. Hiles; held in $300 bail to answer.

Eliza Mitchell and Anna Hacin, obtaining groceries from Mrs. Green; continued until to-morrow.

John Travis, unlawfully but not feloniously taking and carrying away a horse from C. J. Jenkins; forfeiture.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re T. C. Calvert. On the rule, by the assignees herein, Cooke & Baker against Joseph R. Underwood et al., an order was entered to-day requiring the respondents to pay to said assignees the sum of $3,250 with interest from the 19th day of April, 1871, to execute their notes for the balance of the purchase money for the late residence of the said bankrupt, sold under order of court to said respondents, to accept the deed tendered them for said property by said assignees, and to otherwise fully and specifically perform the written contract entered into by said parties for the purchase of said property. The costs of the proceedings to be paid, one-half by the assignees and the other half by the respondents.

W. O. … and James H. Rose, attorneys for assignees; J. R. Underwood, contra.

S. E. Jones, assignee, vs. Reuben Hoskins; decree of June 26 set aside and time until 20th inst. given to take depositions.

In re Samuel Harrison, Christian county, Ky.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

In re David L. Wingard; discharge granted.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Pat. Murphy vs. Wm. Tichnor; dismissed on plaintiff's motion.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

In this court the causes which have heretofore been submitted to his Honor Judge Stites will be brought in on next Saturday, after which no other regular business will be done until the fall term.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Com'th vs. John H. Morton.

Argument by counsel concluded, and case given to the jury. Verdict of manslaughter, and two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

ALL those desiring to visit the Pacific Slope will bear in mind the excursion trains leave Indianapolis Wednesday, July 12th, at 9 a. m., and can be reached by trains on the J. M. & I. R. R. leaving Louisville on the 11th. Bear in mind that this is the only reduced rates that will be made by the Pacific road this season. The 10th is the best day to procure tickets. Don't permit this opportunity to pass. One or more special Pullman sleeping-coaches will be sent to Louisville for the accommodation of those here and the south, and all those who desire locations in the special cars will report to S. S. Parker, ticket agent, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, at once, in person, or otherwise, so that a sufficient number of special coaches may be sent for their accommodation. W. M. JONES, General Manager P. B. R. R. Ex. Co., Indianapolis.

GRAND EXCURSION —TO— LAKE SUPERIOR!!

The Union Steamboat Co.

WILL send their favorite steamer Arctic, Capt. J. E. Turner, leaving Buffalo July 19; Cleveland, July 20; Detroit July 21, on a Grand Excursion Around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and beautiful lake. The trip will occupy twenty-five days. Prominent attractions on the route are Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and river, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Sault Ste Marie, St. Mary's river and rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon river (four days for trout fishing), Isle Royale, the celebrated Silver Islet, and Fort William (one day to visit the British camp, the Hudson Bay Station, and the famous Amethyst Vein), Duluth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake (copper mines, one day), Marquette (iron mines at Negaunee, one day), Pictured Rocks, Point aux Pins, Detour, Mackinac and Put-in-Bay.

Parties intending to camp on the fishing grounds at Neepigon river should provide themselves with tents, camp equipage, &c.

An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip. A sufficient number of laundresses will be on board. A good band of music will accompany the excursion. The cost to the excursionists will be but little more per day than board at any first-class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none. As only eighty tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once. The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American continent. Fare for the entire trip, including meals and berths, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. For passage and all information apply to SETH CALDWELL, Agent, … Main street, Buffalo. S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager. B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent, Buffalo. je26 dtjy19

FLORAL PARK SWIMMING POOL

OPEN DAILY.

For Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen. je8 d1m

AUCTION SALES.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.

Splendid Location.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

West side Second, between Chestnut and Broadway,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, July 8, at 5½ o'clock, I will sell a splendid Residence on the west side of Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 good rooms and all modern improvements. Splendid brick stable, &c.

This house is exceedingly desirable and will be sold on easy terms to the highest bidder. It belongs to a party who is leaving the city and has determined to sell.

Lot 30 by 210 to an alley. jy7 S. S. MEDDIS.

BIG SALE OF TROTTING HORSES.

THE following-named trotting horses will be sold on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at MOORE & RUCKER'S sale stable, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh:

One Bay Horse, known by the name of Ben Butler; has a record of 2:32, and warranted to trot any day in 2:30.

Gray Filly, foaled June 11th, 1869; dam by old Membrino Chief; 2d dam by Waggoner. She was sired by McGibbons and Wyatt's Stonewall; he by Alexander's Abdallah; Stonewall's dam by Kosciusko; 3d dam Sir William; 3d dam Cox's Messenger.

Gray Colt, foaled May 16, 1869, sired by Old Rattler, he by Ryadike's Hambletonian; dam thorough-bred; 1st dam by Canada Chief; 2d dam thorough-bred. This colt was bred by Mr. Harding, of Tennessee, from whom I bought him this spring.

WM. W. ABBOTT.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES ... Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,
L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk,
Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.
my6 dtf

H. S. TURNER ... BUSK, Master. For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday, 8th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company. ROSE HITE, ... CRIDER, Master. For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, 7th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Frankfort and all intermediate points. DOVE No. 2, ... LUCAS, Master. Will leave as above on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. J. W. FORBES, Agent.

For Alexandria, Shreveport and Jefferson. BELL ROWLAND ... THOS. W. …, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, 8th, at 5 P. M. City wharf, positively. SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River. FALLS CITY ... Capt. ROBINSON. Will leave on Friday, the 7th, at 5 o'clock p. m. from city wharf. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc as it lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 35 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received a magnificent display of Elegant Jewelry. No. 114 Fourth street. ap13 d3m

Statement of Condition of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co., on the evening of June 30, 1871, published in accordance with the laws of Kentucky:

DR.			CR.	
Bills and Notes Discounted		[illegible]	Capital	[illegible]
Real Estate and Leasehold		[illegible]	Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Office Furniture		[illegible]	Profit and Loss	[illegible]
Suspended Debt		[illegible]	Due Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Bills in Suit		[illegible]	Due Individual Depositors	[illegible]
Government Stamps		[illegible]	Certified Checks	[illegible]
Stocks		[illegible]	Fund set aside to pay Income and other Taxes not yet due	[illegible]
Protest Account		[illegible]	Insurance Department—Amount necessary to reinsure all outstanding risks	[illegible]
Cash Items—				
U. S. Bonds, par value	[illegible]			
Premium on same	[illegible]			
Due New York Banks	[illegible]			
Cash	[illegible]	145,340 08		
		[illegible]		[illegible]

J. M. GLEASON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1871. W. J. DUNCAN, N. P. J. C. jy7 d3

WALL-PAPER AND WINDOW-SHADES

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

We propose to sell 20 *per cent. lower* than any house in the city.

LAPP & BROS.,
99 FOURTH STREET.

my11 eodtf&thp7th&Sthbcols

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ W furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. fe26 SuW&Fr6m

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS.

HALL & IRVINE,

No. 428 Fulton st., bet. Wenzel & Cable sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING AND FURNITURE LUMBER.

On hand a large stock of SEASONED POPLAR BOARDS. my12 SuW&F2m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

… Large and Fine Assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 20 … Claret, Cheese, Vinegar, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, July 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, a fine assortment of household and kitchen furniture, embracing many and rosewood parlor sets, oak marble-top board, extension table and dining-room chairs, … bed-room furniture and spring and shuck mattresses; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets. Also be added 20 cases claret, cheese, vinegar, &c. Terms cash. C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

California Wine

AT AUCTION,

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

ON FRIDAY, July 7th, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Archibald S. Davis, No. 44 west side of Fourth, between Main and the river, we will sell for their account 15 one-quarter casks California wine, 1 barrel domestic wine. Sale positive. jy4 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

ONLY $100 CASH DOWN ON EACH LOT.

The Great Trustee Sale —OF— PARKLAND SUBDIVISION

WILL TAKE PLACE

Monday, July 10th, 1871,

At 10 o'clock a. m.

THE property is located but two squares south of Broadway, extends from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-eighth street, and traversed by the West Walnut-street City Railway. Lots 50 feet wide by 200 deep, on avenues 80 to 100 feet wide. Lots sold with the privilege of the whole square or any number of lots desired. Now is the time to go to the office of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., and get plats of Parkland, showing every lot and block to be sold. Also a small map of Louisville, showing the exact location of the property, and then go to the grounds and select your lots. The names of the streets and avenues are painted on the corner of each square. The number of each lot is painted upon the fence, directly in front of it; also the number of the block, all corresponding exactly with the plan of the plat. Do not delay; attend to this at once. Be ready on the day of sale to purchase as many lots as you have cash with which to make the first payment on each lot of 50x200 feet. Within the time given on deferred payments your purchase will have more than quadrupled in value.

READ THE TERMS.

$100 cash down on each lot; 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' time given on deferred payments. Interest six per cent. The tower and observatory (200 feet high), erected adjacent to Parkland is now open to the public, a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country can be had from its summit.

THE WEST WALNUT-STREET CARS WILL TAKE YOU Direct to the Grounds.

THE DAILY SPECTATOR

Will issue an extra edition during the sale, and publish a daily report thereof. Copies will be distributed on the grounds daily. W. H. BEYNROTH, Trustee. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers, 64 and 66 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. jy4

By Thos. Pearson & S. G. Henry & Co.

TWENTY ACRES OF GROUND

IN THE FAMOUS

ELLIOTT AND DONNELLY ADDITIONS AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 13, 1871, at 2 o'clock, we will commence the great sale of lots in the Elliott and Donnelly additions in the West End of Louisville, fronting on Elliott avenue, Chestnut, Magazine, Madison, and Walnut streets, and lying between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first streets and Elliott avenue and Walnut street. A large portion of the ground to be sold is enclosed with a handsome picket fence. All the lots front on the main thoroughfares of the city, old streets extended, now open and rapidly filling up with a good class of improvements. Those who purchase at this sale can build immediately, and have easy access to the business part of Louisville by the Walnut-street railroad, which runs close to every lot to be sold. Many of the lots front on the beautiful Elliott Park, and are all high and dry.

Terms of sale—One-fifth cash; remainder in four yearly payments. Mr. C. C. Rufer will provide a capital lunch in Elliott's woods.

Thos. Pearson & S.G. Henry & Co.

jy1

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of G. W. & J. H. LACKEY, of McLeod's Station, county of Logan and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. jy6 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 28th day of June, A.D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Bowling Green, county of Warren and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock a.m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. jy6 d2

BOARDING.

BOARDING—One large room, suitable for a family or single gentleman; 161 Seventh street. jy7 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms, with the best of board, in a family where there are no boarders. First-class references required. Address Mrs. A. B. V., Courier-Journal office. my9 d&Sutf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Theodore Cummins & wife against A. Gunter, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,973.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months—

A tract of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Magnolia avenue as widened by said McCarrell at a point of intersection with the west side of Levering avenue, a 60-foot street opened by said McCarrell, E. Levering, H. J. Meade, and Quast, being the southwest corner of said two avenues; thence, binding on the south side of Magnolia avenue, 273 feet 9 inches westwardly to the southeast corner of Magnolia avenue and a 15-foot street; thence along the west side … southwardly 150 feet, more or less, to a 15-foot alley parallel with Magnolia avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said 15-foot alley 265 feet, more or less, to the west line of Levering avenue; thence northwardly along the west line of said avenue 150 feet to the beginning.

Also another lot of land, beginning in the west line of Levering avenue at the south line of said 15-foot alley, being 155 feet from the southwest corner of Magnolia and Levering avenues; thence along the west line of Levering avenue southwardly 80 feet; thence westwardly … to said 15-foot alley, 255 feet, more or less, on its north line, and 345 feet, more or less, on its south line to said 26-foot street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

A. Engelhard against Daniel Flesch. } In Chancery, No. 24,027.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months,

The undivided one-third interest of Margaret Flesch in a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the northeast corner of Walnut and Preston streets, in the city of Louisville, having a front on Preston street of 29 … feet, and extending back the same width with the north line of Walnut street 150 feet to a 12-foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. W. Earich's Adm'r against J. W. Darich's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 24,082.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of land, situated in Portland, and described as follows: commencing at a point 99 feet from the northeast corner of Third and Commercial streets and running northwardly 48 feet, more or less, to the lot purchased by Runkel in this cause, and extending back same width in parallel lines 105 feet, this being the remainder of the 98 feet heretofore ordered to be sold.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wolf & Duringer against Chas. M. Reese. } In Chancery, No. 24,219.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., being No. 283, on the north side of Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, the said lot having a front of 25 feet and a depth of 204 feet to an alley, being the same lot heretofore belonging to the estate of Fred. Ross, and more fully described in the deed from said estate to Charles M. Reese.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

… Kennedy against … Cosine. } In Chancery, No. 24,161.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three months, fourteen sewing machines.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

… M. Billing against … Dreisbach. } In Chancery, No. 23,495.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months—

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, beginning on the north side of Main street 105 feet east of Hancock street, thence northwardly 204 feet 3 inches, thence at right angles eastwardly 103 feet, thence westwardly and parallel with Main street 36 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly at right angles to Main street to the point of beginning, being part of the same lot conveyed to … and Dreisbach by the Commissioner of this court in case of Hobbs against Kount's heirs, No. …

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

David Standiford against Wm. Burch, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,154.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, a tract or parcel of land, in Jefferson county, Ky., including a steam saw mill, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, described and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake in the middle of the Louisville and Shepherdsville turnpike road, and running thence with Robert's line to the branch east 35¾ poles to a stake; thence south 16¼ poles to a stake; thence west 35 poles to a stake in the middle of said road; thence with same N 41¼ W 18¼ poles to the beginning, containing 1 acre, 3 roods and 13 poles.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy4 d5

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD—In the country, for a gentleman, lady, and three children, within ten or fifteen miles of this city. Address A. B., at this office, stating terms and location. jy7 d3*

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM—In a private family, by two young gentlemen, south of Broadway, near street cars preferred. Address S., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—In a cigar stand and manufactory, at 286½ Fifth street. Can give the best of references. Call immediately.

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are not many boarders. Address W. H. J., this office.

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—To nurse; German preferred. Apply at 636 West Market st. jy7 d3*

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By a man and wife, the man as coachman, who well understands the care of horses and gardening; the wife as cook or laundress. Call on or address ABLE, No. 346 Ninth and Green, City P. O. jy6 d3*

WANTED—30 Good carpenters, 20 good plasterers, and 10 good laborers. V. H. BARTLETT, 231 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. jy6 d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—For an experienced book-keeper and correspondent. JONES, TAPP & CO., 261 W. Main st. jy6 d3*

WANTED—NURSE—No one need apply without good recommendations. South side of Oak, between Fourth and Fifth. jy6 dtf

WANTED—A PERSON to buy an interest in a claim which will realize from $3,000 to $6,000 in four months. $500 to $1,000 is the sum required. References furnished by the advertiser. Address X. Y. L., Courier-Journal office. jy6 d4

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A few good machinists, in iron machine shop of Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind. jy3 d6

WANTED—FARM—Of about two hundred acres, near Shelbyville or Frankfort. Land must be of good quality and well watered. Address J. D. R., Frankfort, Ky. je28 d13ex3p

WANTED—MEN—Energetic and responsible men, experienced or otherwise, as local and traveling agents for leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies. To active men, seeking honorable and profitable employment, an unusually good opportunity is afforded. A number of special features and liberal terms are offered. Call at 146 West Main street, Second floor. je27 We,Fr&Sutf

WANTED—A ROOM—About 20x30 feet, on first floor, for manufacturing purposes, with steam power, if needed. Any person having such a room can hear of a good tenant by addressing H., in care of Hall's Safe and Lock Company, stating location and price. je30 d…

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a place? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls at once. All respectable females find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—With capital, to make … a week, easy and honestly. Call at BROWN'S HOTEL, 223 Jefferson street.

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address … & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

$325 A MONTH.

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—THOROUGH-BRED FILLY—At Jenkins, Taylor & Williams' stable. She was sired by Commodore, he by Old Boston; her dam, Brown Kitty, by Clay's Star Davis; warranted, and as pure-bred as any horse in Kentucky. Call and examine her, for she will be sold very cheap. jy7 d3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A good, two-story brick residence of nine rooms, gas, and water; nearly new and in complete order, situated on College street in a splendid neighborhood. Terms—6, 12, 18, 36, and 42 months. Price low. For further particulars apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 147 West Main st. jy4 d6

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—A complete set of No. 1 bed room furniture, cheap. Price $400. Address Box 90, Louisville Postoffice. jy4 d6*

FOR SALE—KENNEDY'S MILL—On Eighth street, between Main and Market—capacity 75 barrels a day—machinery all in complete running order. This mill has a good home and Southern trade. This is a first-rate opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the milling business. A favorable lot, 74x165, adjoining the mill, is also for sale. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. jy1 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—85 9-12 feet of ground on the west side of Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, near Kentucky street. Apply to J. G. WILSON, No. 195 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence situated on the southwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. Lot 56x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON. jy1 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Beautiful Walnut-street residence, 12 rooms, bath room, water and gas—range and steam heating apparatus—house with all modern improvements and conveniences complete—metal roof. Will sell a bargain. … & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Office next door to Willard Hotel, Jefferson st. je30 dtf

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—As I can no longer give the business my personal attention, I will sell my store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, at a bargain. Business too well and favorably known to require description. For terms call or address at my Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street. J. W. SEATON. ap30 d&wtf

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE I now occupy, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Very desirable, on Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. je15 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory … feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; on Walnut between Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land, 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 d…

FOR SALE—THE STAR DRUG STORE—Of Owensboro, Ky., on St. Ann street. Furniture and fixtures modern, of the most approved styles, stock new and complete, house suitable, rent reasonable; doing a good business. A good residence, if wished, sold with business. For selling satisfactory. Address J. ELLINGWOOD, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE PADUCAH STAVE FACTORY—Situated on the Tennessee river, within the limits of the city of Paducah, with the privilege of the lease of the ground, is offered for sale on liberal terms. The machinery is complete and requires but a small outlay to be put in operation. The location for the business is unsurpassed for the procuring of materials, boat and shipping facilities and development of the production destined to other markets. For further information address JOSEPH S. PEASE, 218 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. je30

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good city property 30 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to … at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. RODGERS. je6 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—No. 141, north side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, now in complete order, one of the best stands in the city for a first-class restaurant or boarding-house. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROGERS, next door. jy7 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—4 fine, large rooms on first floor of Residence No. 442 Twelfth street will be rented to a good tenant with no small children. Inquire on the premises. jy7 d3*

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On the north side of Walnut, between First and Second, containing eleven rooms. Apply to H. D. POPE, 363 West Jefferson. jy7 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY—This property is situated half a mile west of the city, on the extension of Market street, west of Col. Baxter's mansion. It contains about three acres of land, planted with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. The house is a double brick, and is in the best of condition, containing nine large rooms, good stables, and all other outbuildings. Conditions easy, and made known at the place by the owner. MAX. STERN. jy6 d6*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—6 newly-painted and papered rooms, with gas and water, on the 2d and 3d floors of a building on a prominent and central corner, finely arranged for a physician or dentist. Inquire of WARFIELD & FRYER, No. 96 West Jefferson street. jy6 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two new, airy front rooms, including gas and water, at $7 and $10 per month, or the two at $15. Apply at Drug Store, Tenth and Jefferson. jy6 dtf

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL PLACE—With five acres of ground, highly improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, fine shrubbery, &c., with fine garden full of growing vegetables. The improvements are a good two-story brick dwelling with hall and 10 rooms, good stables, and all other necessary out-buildings. This property extends from First to Second street, within one square of Cedar Hill Park, and two squares south of the terminus of the First street railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy6 dtf

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE—On Sixth street, No. 218, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. It has all modern comforts and conveniences, hot and cold water in each bed room, bath-room, &c. For terms apply to G. ROBINSON, Robinson Tobacco Co., Green, between Eleventh and Twelfth sts. jy1 d6

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Handsomely furnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen; entirely new, never been occupied, No. 17 Walnut street, between First and Second streets. je28 dtf

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On Chestnut street, between Center and Sixth. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—We have a complete list and description of all houses in this city for rent, with name of owner or agent. All who have houses for rent are invited to register them in our office, free of charge. HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, on north side of Chestnut, between Third and Fourth streets, containing 9 rooms, gas, and water. Rent $60 per month. Apply to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth. my27 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. B. HUBES, Cashier.

LOST.

LOST—POINT LACE—On Thursday, July 6, a yellow letter envelop, containing a few yards of point lace, of value, with the name of Mrs. … on the envelop. Any one returning it to this office will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—GOLD-HEADED CANE—With the inscription on the head, "Capt. John M. Martin, from his Deputies." A handsome reward will be paid for it if left at this or the Sheriff's office. jy7 d3

LOST—ROLL OF PAPERS—On the evening of July 1st, on Grayson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, a small roll of papers, tied with a tarred string. The finder will be suitably rewarded if the papers are returned to DAVIS, STORTS & CO., Ninth street, near Broadway. jy5 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—$10 REWARD—From Dr. Ross' farm, 5 miles from Louisville, on the Taylorsville road, one black horse, about … years old, curbed in one of his hind legs, also a scar behind the shoulder from a snag. J. T. ROSS. jy7 d3*